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PROCEEDINGS OF BAGHDAD SUMMIT 3 NOVEMBER

Fatah Factions Reconcile

JN040952Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Nov 78 p 12 JN

[By AR-RA'Y correspondents]

[Text] Baghdad--Saddam Husayn, Iraqi Revolution Command Council vice chairman, met here last night with Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

During the meeting, which lasted about 3 and 1/2 hours, the two sides discussed differences between the two Fatah factions. Saddam Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat reached an agreement on the subject. They also agreed to support the Palestinian revolution militarily and financially.

The talks will be completed after the summit conference. It was agreed that a delegation from Fatah will remain to coordinate with the other faction.

King Husayn Speaks

JN031931Y Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Nov 78 JN

[Text] In his speech at the second session of the Arab summit conference held in Baghdad this evening, His Majesty King Husayn called for a comprehensive Arab awakening to prevent the escalation of expansionist Israeli aggression at the expense of Arab land and the Arab nation. This awakening will lead to the building of Arab strength and a cultural, political, military and moral barrier which will prevent the collapse of the Arab nation and the achievement of the main Zionist aims.

His majesty said: The continued expansion of the enemy and the collapse of the Arab position can be prevented only through a fresh Arab approach leading to a long-term, comprehensive plan which has far-sightedness and organized work as our motto. This approach should pool Arab resources and efforts and work for the building of Arab strength which can constitute a wall in the face of advancing enemy aggression.

His majesty added: Through such planning, the Arab states must work with the logic of joint Arab action for the promotion of the supreme Arab interests. The Arab nation must bypass local political struggles and theoretical and ideological differences. The Arab nation must overcome momentary emotions, the lure of slogans and emotional speeches. His majesty said: We must all confidently and frankly search out the responsibilities of joint action and the prevention of the national collapse. We must draw up necessary lines of action in a practical and calculated manner.

His majesty reviewed the present Arab situation and said: Whenever we meet we open our deliberations with the emphasis that we are in a decisive stage and at a serious turning point. Repetition of these statements has robbed them of their significance. His majesty pointed out that the Arab nation is truly at a serious turning point and in a decisive and delicate phase.

His majesty added: No matter how painfully we view the deviation of the Egyptian Government and its taking a line which is not commensurate with our aspirations and joint pan-Arab desires, we must realize that the problems of the Arab nation and its crises did not begin with the signing of the Camp David agreements and will not end with such agreements.

The path followed by the Egyptian leadership to Camp David and even the falling of the Egyptian leadership into international snares express the reality of the Arab nation, its state of affairs and the state of disintegration, disarray and confusion which permeate such a reality.

His majesty said: The Arab nation is exposed to numerous threats but the most direct threat is our struggle with expansionist Zionism, creeping through aggression to the heart of the Arab nation stage by stage. That Zionism swallows Arab land, uproots its population and moves from one goal to the other with strategy and efficiency. In Israel, the Arab nation is facing a fierce, organized and efficient enemy who is definite and precise in his aim and planning.

His majesty laid down the present aims of Israel as follows:

First, tightening its control over the occupied territories, absorbing them through evacuation of Arab inhabitants and settling Israelis in those territories.

Second, the dismemberment of its Arab surroundings through military pressure, sabotage and psychological and political war so as to weaken the entities and break the human and national barrier around it.

Third, the imposition of Israeli military, political and economic hegemony in the Middle East so as to transform Israel into the dominant force in the region; to erode the homogeneous Arab character and to transform the states in the region into weak entities under an Israeli sphere of influence.

Referring to the Jordanian working paper, his majesty said: We have put before you a program for joint action and suggestions for organized Arab efforts and for the building of joint Arab bodies. In the Jordanian working paper you will find that we define a general aim and a direct target.

The general aim is to insure protection and security for the Arab territories against expansionist Israeli aggression as a basic and main objective. There is also the work to end the 1967 occupation of Arab territories and to achieve just peace acceptable to the Arabs in light of their principles and their international and humanitarian duties.

The direct target is the building up of the Arabs' own collective strength in all fields which have direct bearing on the balance of power between the Arab states on the one hand and Israel on the other in order to change the present balance of power in the interest of the Arab states so as to enable them to insure national safety for their territories and to effectively tackle the issue of occupation from a strong position.

His majesty emphasized that the building of the Arabs' own strength in a way that can change the balance of power in the region cannot be achieved except through a long-term program aimed at pooling resources and efforts and directing emotions and sentiments for long-term, joint Arab action. In this program, responsibilities will be distributed among the Arab states and all will work silently and patiently. There is no alternative and there are no shortcuts. This way which seems long is in fact the shortest and the only way.

His majesty said: Arabs began working in such a direction in 1964 during the first Arab summit conference, when they decided to pool their resources and start a program to build their strength. However, they did not follow up their programs with patience and mutual trust. Again the Arabs attempted a similar course in 1967 but they did not follow it up.

His majesty stressed two central and main points for joint Arab action.

The first point is that the program of joint Arab action requires a comprehensive mobilization of capabilities and resources. That mobilization requires the participation of all capable Arab states in order to enable us to face the enemy, protect our land and transform the belt that surrounds Israel into a strong barrier against expansion. Therefore, we must put available Arab resources in the service of defensive effort and national steadfastness.

The second point is that we should submit our case to the world in a convincing manner and a humanitarian spirit as we proceed in building our strength and our military and political capabilities. Today's world responds to the language of humaneness which speaks with the logic of international law and the love of peace. It does not respond to war calls and irate enthusiasm.

Therefore, we should emerge from this conference with resolutions--in addition to our other resolutions--which explain our commitment to just peace and our respect for our international responsibilities and world peace.

His Majesty King Husayn affirmed that Jordan supports just peace. Jordan supports the realization of a just settlement of the Palestinian question and the conflict which resulted from that question and continues because of it. In the past, Jordan did not stand by on the issue of Palestinian rights, the issue of Arab territories occupied since June 1967, or the international efforts exerted to establish peace on the basis of a just settlement.

His majesty added: We contributed to UN Security Council Resolution 242 in November 1967. We accepted the resolution and cooperated with all international efforts exerted for its application. Jordan's sole objective in this was realization of a just and comprehensive settlement to bring about the evacuation of Israeli occupation from all occupied Arab territories, primarily Arab Jerusalem, and would allow the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination in complete freedom, thus leading to a lasting and acceptable peace.

Concluding his speech, His Majesty King Husayn said: We support the implementation of a program to entrench [tathbit] Arab inhabitants of occupied territories on their land and strengthen their steadfastness, and prevent Israel from succeeding in forcing them to emigrate, weakening their morale, dividing their unity and destroying their economic and cultural cohesiveness.

We support action to safeguard the national unity of the struggling Palestinian people and to save them from the causes of dispersal and loss so that national Palestinian action will be kept away from the circle of Arab conflicts in all their forms. We support action which prevents the infiltration of the Palestinian people's organizations, encourages an atmosphere of solidarity, brotherhood and positiveness and includes the Palestinian people in the framework of higher political and military Arab strategy.

We support the formulation of a unified Arab political and diplomatic program endorsed by Arab countries to submit the Arab cause on the international level in a modern and convincing and humane logic for which we should recruit all our material and human potentials.

We support the mobilization of Arab financial potentials as part of a studied program to strengthen Arab power, particularly in the confrontation states and to consolidate the steadfastness of our kinfolk under occupation.

Ex-PLO Chairman Sends Message

JN031406Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1325 GMT 3 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 3 November-Former PLO Chairman Ahmad ash-Shuqayri has stressed that the United States is the direct cause of the catastrophe the Baghdad summit comference is discussing. In a message to Arab kings and presidents participating in the summit, he said that the United States has been damaging the Arab cause from the Truman era to the Carter era.

Ash-Shuqayri said that hesitation in using Arab economic resources cannot be justified by concern about the world's economy and prosperity. It must not exceed concern about the slain homeland, being destroyed before the world, which is standing idly by.

The message asked the Arab kings and presidents to draw up a long-term plan characterized by deep faith and reason, sincerity and faithfulness. The message also asked the Arab kings and presidents to visit Tikrit Castle--which is not far from Baghdad--the birthplace of Saladin, the Arab leader who triumphed over the crusaders before they returned to the capitals of their countries.

The message further said that Egypt will eventually get out of the U.S. grip and strengthen its will to take its sublime leading position with you forever.

Palestinians-Jordanians To Meet

JN031500Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 3 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 November--A Palestinian official stated that a Palestinian-Jordanian committee will begin work soon to settle affairs between Jordan and the PLO. The Palestinian official, Mahmud al-Albadi, said in a statement today that the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and King Husayn have, so far, held three meetings. He further said that he expects that 'Arafat and King Husayn will hold a meeting outside the Arab summit conference currently being held in Baghdad.

ARAB SUMMIT CONTINUES ON 4 NOVEMBER

Opposition to Cairo Mission

LD051011Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov, JANA--The JANA delegation in Baghdad has learned that some of the heads of the delegations attending the Arab summit conference here have expressed reservations about the sending of a delegation from the summit to the Egyptian capital because of the belief that nothing good could be expected from begging the Egyptian regime.

Libya, Algeria, the PDRY and the PLO expressed their opposition to the sending of the delegation to the president of the Egyptian regime immediately after the matter became known. Responsible Arab sources told JANA in Baghdad that the idea of sending a conference delegation to the president of the Egyptian regime had been agreed upon by some sides without the knowledge of the Arab countries which had expressed reservation about the sending of a delegation.

Libya, Algeria, the PDRY and the PLO sent the following reservation to Ahmad Hasan al-bakr, president of the conference. This is the text of the reservation:

Your Excellency President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, president of the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad:

As we believe that President as-Sadat is marching toward the signing of a separate peace with the Zionist entity we do not see any good coming from the sending of a delegation to convince him to abandon what he has done [words indistinct] our pleasure would have been great for the success of the Baghdad conference. At present we would like only to express reservation concerning the sending of the delegation and we would like this reservation to be recorded in the protocols of the conference and to be attached to its documents. Your Excellency the President, please accept our appreciation and fraternal greetings.

Gulf States Oppose Action

LD042138Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Radio correspondent's dispatch from Baghdad on the Arab summit conference]

[Excerpt] Observers and correspondents of the Arab and international news agencies and radio and television services believe that the announcement at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad of the dispatch of a delegation to Cairo was made to end two problems which faced the Baghdad summit conference. The first problem, the most important, lies in the current demand for the isolation of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the transfer of Arab League headquarters from Cairo. The second problem resulted from the presence of a countercurrent, demanding the adoption of means for bolstering the unity of the Arab nation and strengthening of weight to enable it to face those dangers threatening it.

The existence of the two problems and the need for the conciliation of the two trends was confirmed by private contacts held last night and this morning among Arab kings and presidents and their representatives. Those contacts have been extensive.

We asked a number of informed sources in Baghdad the reasons behind the contacts but we have gotten only one answer: The contacts are essential so that conferees are not bogged down in endless discussion which will waste time and prevent objective work. The sources assured us that, moreover, the contacts do not mean the existence of any rifts within the conference inasmuch as they depict the will to work and to adopt measures to reunite the Arab nation.

A four-man meeting was held last night which included leaders of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria and Kuwait. No news leaked out about the meeting.

Another meeting took place among the Gulf states. In that respect, I learned that the meeting was held to express the disappointment of the leaders of those states at the press campaigns launched against them because of their stands toward the Camp David accords, which they criticized but did not reject.

It is understood from sources close to this meeting that the leaders of the Gulf states still oppose in principle the proposal by the Arab states of the rejectionist front to isolate the Arab Republic of Egypt. They affirm that Egypt is an indivisible part of the Arab nation and must not be abandoned even if it pursues policies which some Arab countries consider unwise.

Iraqi President's Message

JN0420382Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 November--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, chairman of the Arab summit conference, has stressed that the Camp David agreements do not serve the interests and rights of the Arab nation in Palestine, Jerusalem, the Sinai and the Golan, nor do they promote the issues of the Egyptian people. This is contained in a message President al-Bakr sent to Egypt's ruler Anwar as-Sadat. The message was delivered by Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss. The following is the text of President al-Bakr's message:

Esteemed President Anwar as-Sadat, greetings: The Arab summit conference was convened in Baghdad on 2 November 1978 and is attended by the kings, presidents and princes of the Arab countries and their representatives.

The main subject of the discussions at the conference is the agreements you have concluded and are seeking to sign with the Zionist enemy. These agreements are called the agreements of Camp David and Blair House.

The conferees have found that these agreements do not serve the Arab nation and its rights in Palestine, Jerusalem, the Sinai, and the Golan. They also do not serve the comprehensive issues of the Egyptian people as these issues are linked in principle and practice with the pan-Arab cause. These agreements will even cause the greatest damage to the Arab nation and the interests of the fraternal Egyptian people within the framework of the meanings and principles we have mentioned.

There, in the name of the interests of the Arab nation and in the name of the principles which unite us with the struggling Egyptian people--principles which constitute the basis of our present and future on the path of protecting dignity and independence and of achieving prosperity--we appeal to you to renounce these agreements totally and immediately and to return to the ranks of Arab unanimity with your brethren who have shared with you good and bad times and the most cruel predicaments, and who have sacrificed alongside the Egyptian Arab people and their heroic army, shedding their blood in the trenches of combat with the Zionist enemy. These sacrifices were made for the sake of regaining our holy lands which were usurped by the Zionist enemy.

In renouncing these agreements, you would be rendering a great service to the Arab nation and to the future of our Arab people in Egypt. Furthermore, you would be helping the nation avoid great dangers. You will find the Arab nation determined and capable of protecting itself and regaining its lands by proceeding on the path of joint action and preserving the basic principles upon which the struggle of this nation against Zionism has been based for the past 30 years.

Through what the kings, presidents and princes of the Arab states have decided, the Arab nation is prepared to give Egypt everything to enable it to continue the struggle alongside its Arab brethren and to protect the dignity of the Egyptian people. The draft resolution submitted to the summit meeting includes a confirmation of this commitment.

May God be our witness. We have conveyed the message. May God be our help. God's peace, mercy and blessing be with you.

[Signed] Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, chairman of the Arab summit conference; Baghdad, 4 November 1978.

PLO Spokesman Comments

JN050910Y Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 5 Nov 78 p 15 JN

[By AD-DUSTUR correspondent Muhammad Abu Ghawsh]

[Excerpts] Baghdad--The Libyan Jamahiriyah, the PDRY, and the PLO expressed reservations about sending a summit delegation to Cairo to open a dialog with As-Sadat.

The first reaction to As-Sadat's refusal to receive the delegation came from Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, head of the PLO Information Department and member of the PLO Executive Committee. He said: That should eliminate all illusions entertained thus far by some people that As-Sadat will renounce his policies. He added: We believe this should prompt the conference to come out with positive and crucial results based on the rejection and condemnation of the Camp David agreements. The conference should also implement the measures stipulated in the working paper against As-Sadat's regime politically and economically, should transfer the Arab League headquarters and should strengthen the forces of confrontation and steadfastness.

'Abd Rabbuh said: As-Sadat burned his bridges with the Arab nation. He noted that the PLO delegation expressed reservations from the beginning about sending the delegation to Cairo. He added that it is not now a matter of discussing whether it was right or wrong to send the delegation. This should prompt the conference to come out with the required results which have been called for by a number of the frontline countries and which are included in President al-Bakr's opening speech.

'Abd Rabbuh said: There were others who saw this course of action as a way to find a common denominator between As-Sadat's capitulatory course and the national course. But the results, I believe, will make it impossible for them to submit any new justifications similar to those previously submitted to the foreign ministers' meeting and the summit conference.

In another development, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state, declined to comment. He said that the conference's official spokesman will make a statement.

Sanctions Against Egypt

JN040717Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Nov 78 p 1 JN

[By AR-RA'Y correspondents]

[Text] Baghdad--The section on boycotting the Egyptian regime included in the working paper submitted by the Arab foreign ministers to the summit conference consists of two points:

The first calls for stopping all aid and breaking off all relations with the Egyptian regime on all levels. That position is endorsed by Syria, the PLO, Libya, Algeria and Iraq.

The second point calls for the formation of a committee of financial and economic experts to discuss the possibility of limiting action against Egypt to economic sanctions. This position is endorsed by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Sudan, the Sultanate of Oman and Morocco.

The section on the Arab League consists of two points:

The first calls for transferring Arab League headquarters from Egypt and expelling Egypt from the Arab League.

The second point calls for the formation of a committee to discuss the possibility of transferring the headquarters of the Arab League after Egypt signs the final peace agreement.

Lebanon's Sarkis Address

NC042330Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Nov 78 NC

[Speech delivered by Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad on 4 November--read by announcer]

[Text] Mr President, brothers, Your Majesties, Your Highnesses and Your Excellencies: I would have preferred not to speak now that the conference is about to complete its work and is dealing with the main issue before it. However, the situation in Lebanon and what it has been suffering for the past 4 years makes it incumbent on me to make some quick observations and to ask your august conference to give certain aspects of the Lebanese crisis the attention they deserve.

The Arabs continue to have a common cause--the Palestinian issue--and they have never differed over the importance, seriousness and sacredness of this cause. It pains Lebanon, as a member of the Arab family, to see a new chapter opened in the record of this family's issues--the chapter of the Lebanese tragedy--by various means including the exploitation of some possible link between the Palestinian issue and its repercussions on the Lebanese crisis.

There is no doubt that the unnatural concentration on linking the Lebanese and the Palestinian issues can be seen beyond any doubt in the sequence of the 4 years of bloody Lebanese events. The unnatural concentration on linking the Lebanese and the Palestinian issues has, among other things, two main aims. The first aim is to reduce the significance of the Palestinian issue and to distract the attention of world public opinion, and even Arab public opinion, from this issue. This distraction has taken place in varying degrees. The second aim is to exploit the Lebanese crisis in order to exhaust the Arab capabilities in the various fields.

The [word indistinct] of the facts and the raising of fabricated slogans are only a camouflage, such as the tunes of the resettlement [of the Palestinians] that are being reiterated. What resettlement do they mean and where do they want this resettlement to take place? Where are the people's rights to self-determination and what place does the Palestinian state occupy in the resettlement plans? Or are the hints about resettlement aimed at distracting attention from the establishment of this state and at stabbing the Palestinian cause in the heart?

Acting in accordance with the principle of frankness to which I adhere, particularly as I am addressing such a high-level gathering of my dear and generous brothers, I must state simply that resettlement can in no way take place in Lebanon. The solution of the Palestinian issue or any other Arab issue cannot be solved by creating a Lebanese crisis. A quick end must be put to the Lebanese tragedy and it must be remedied by the most effective means. The basic condition for such a remedy is that the Lebanese State must regain complete sovereignty over every inch of its territory from the northernmost part to the southernmost part and from east to west.

In talking about our determination to regain the state's sovereignty over all the Lebanese territory, I must draw attention to a question which has been preoccupying us and you. This question is that of south Lebanon. Within this particular context, it is necessary to respect and completely and correctly implement the resolutions of the Cairo and Riyadh conferences.

Failure to implement these resolutions would constitute a disavowal of the principle of the Lebanese state's sovereignty, an obstruction of the march to restore normal life to it and a weakening of the respect for every decision issued by the Arab kings and presidents. Thus, the harm will not be confined to Lebanon alone but will go beyond Lebanon to broader and more comprehensive spheres and will most certainly affect the Palestinian cause. It is also necessary to implement what was recently reached at the Bayt ad-Din conference of the foreign ministers of the Arab states concerned with the Arab Deterrent Forces.

In addition to Lebanese considerations, I would particularly like to briefly refer to the construction operation in Lebanon. I will not dwell on the practical economic and financial advantages of this operation to the whole Arab area, but I will be satisfied by hinting about the serious economic and social consequences of the Lebanese crisis and the repercussions these consequences might have on the future conditions in Lebanon and the Arab world.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to express my profound appreciation and thanks to His Excellency brother Field Marshal Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr for the kind invitation he extended to us to convene this conference in Baghdad--this historically and traditionally ancient city. It also gives me pleasure to convey to the noble Iraqi people the Lebanese people's wishes for their further progress and prosperity.

Jordan's Husayn Interviewed

JN041035Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1005 GMT 4 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 November--His Majesty King Husayn this morning granted an interview to Iraqi television. In the interview, his majesty asserted the importance of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. He said that this summit is the most important Arab meeting in many years because it is being held when the Arab nation is passing through very serious times.

His majesty said that this meeting is being held in Iraq, an ancient Arab country which has contributed much to the Arab nation and its causes.

His majesty added that the topics submitted to the summit conference are very important and serious and will greatly affect the area at present and in the future. He added: We must shoulder our responsibilities so we can meet our obligations to future generations.

His majesty praised the Iraqi-Syrian national charter. He said this is a great and significant step. He said: We must all be brothers and must have one hand and one heart.

Libya's Jabir Makes Address

LD051554Y Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, 5 November, JANA--Brigadier Abu Bakir Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, delivered a speech to the fourth session of the Arab kings and presidents conference held in Baghdad last night. The text is as follows:

"In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. Presidents, kings and heads of delegations..."

I thank President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, the Iraqi leadership and the brotherly Iraqi Arab people for their hospitality.

Brothers, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirm that the meeting of the Syrian and Iraqi leaderships is the appropriate and effective reply to the treasonous accords signed by the ruler of Egypt and the terrorist Begin at "Stable David" with the participation of American imperialism.

These accords are in reality a veritable capitulation and a squandering of the Arab and Palestinian causes. A historic responsibility is placed on this meeting which includes all countries of the Arab nation, in taking measures appropriate to the scope of the blow afflicted by Egypt's leader against the hopes and aspirations of the Arab nation in liberation and the return (to the occupied Arab land).

Brothers, we do not speak here of the Egyptian people and their role toward their nation. We speak of a ruler and a regime whose will has been defeated and dictated to by the enemy. The problem is therefore greater than for us to just wait and see. We have to bravely confront the results of Zionist avarice aimed at defeating the Arab nation and its civilisation. This means that the Zionist-Arab conflict is a national and a civilisation struggle.

Brothers, the Syrian-Iraqi "Charter of Joint National Action" in the event of its application, and I am certain that the two leaderships are up to the level of this work, will redress the balance in the battles of struggle against Zionism.

Brothers, the conferences of steadfastness in Damascus, Tripoli and Algiers, were not conferences of an axis, but those countries responded out of the recognition of their national duty to create all the means and prepare the confrontation plans, alongside Syria and the resistance movement. All the decisions of the conference and its recommendations are directed against the enemy and the imperialist schemes feverishly working to strike the Arab nation, liquidate the Palestinian existance and impose Zionist hegemony on the Arab region.

Brothers, the ruler of Egypt, as a result of the defeat, has surrendered to the enemy with his defeatist will. He has decided upon this path with full consciousness and understanding, and whoever believes otherwise is deluded, as the Egyptian regime has been following since the October War, the capitulationist trend. Let us follow its steps point by point. First came the 1st and 2d kilometre 101 disengagement, the secret meetings and Kissinger's trips, then the visit of shame to Jerusalem, and lastly the "Stable David" accords. Thus the problem is not a sudden extraordinary one which is capable of correction, but that the Egyptian regime is carrying out its scheme with consciousness and understanding and in implementation of the enemy's strategy to humiliate the Arab nation, subdue it and to lay a trap for it, catching it in the international Zionist and imperialist network.

Brothers, the situation needs from us a committed, resolute stand towards Egypt's ruler to deter him, so that separate acts, harmful to the Arab nation's interest and its existance, do not get repeated, because silence toward treasonous acts is in itself a treason and because silence about truth is called "a dumb devil".

"As for those who give excuses and pretexts as to Egypt's size, we must differentiate between Egypt the people and Egypt the regime."

"The Egyptian people, who are an inseparable part of the national struggle of this nation, have their fate connected to the nation's fate, but the Egyptian regime has allowed itself, by its own will, to take the opposite path to that of the nation's causes and chose Begin, Weizman, Ben-Gurion Airport, David Hotel, and in the end fell under American spears at Stable David."

According to this, any talk of "perhaps and may be"...is a liquidation of taking the right stands towards history.

Brothers, we must take a clear political stand toward the capitulationist policy. In other words, we must take a specific political stand towards the "Stable David" accords through condemnation rejection and by taking practical steps against the Egyptian regime which surrendered to the enemy. These steps are:

First--transfer the Arab League headquarters, even if temporarily, from the Egyptian capital to another Arab capital, maybe to Baghdad or Damascus.

Second--expell the Egyptian regime from the Arab League until the Egyptian people correct their present policy.

Third--to stop any economic deal or meeting with the Egyptian regime.

Fourth--to break political relations with the Egyptian regime because the opening of diplomatic representations between the Egyptian capital and the enemy contradicts the diplomatic relations between Egypt and other countries of the Arab nation.

The Jamahiriyah as part of the Arab nation affirms its faith in and assistance for Syria, the PLO and Jordan within the framework of the summit of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front recently held in Damascus.

The basic people's congresses in the Jamahiriyah are currently discussing the size of this assistance.

I wish you and this summit, success.

Peace and God's mercy be upon you.

YAR Vice President Speaks

JN041506Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Al-Qadi 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi, YAR vice president, president of the People's Constituent Assembly and head of the YAR delegation to the Baghdad Arab summit conference, last night delivered the YAR's speech before the Arab leaders during their session in Baghdad. The following is the text of the speech:

Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Dear Brothers: Allow me, Mr Chairman, to extend to Your Excellency best wishes and congratulations of the election of Your Excellency as chairman of this historic meeting that is being held in the capital city of fraternal Iraq, the Iraq of Arabism, of revolution and of Arab solidarity. On the occasion of this blessed meeting, I would like to convey to all of you the best wishes and greetings in the name of the YAR president and the Arab and Moslem people there, who are hopeful that our discussions and meetings will serve the common Arab goal and save our peoples from this state of disintegration, fragmentation, horror and ambiguity, and direct them toward a goal full of hope, reassurance and success. We should aim for the goal for the sake of goodness and honesty as well as to promote cooperation as much as the circumstances of our governments permit within the framework of existing international and local circumstances.

We are requested to leave aside all abuses and forever stop interference in other's affairs, furthermore, we should uproot the tendencies of hegemony, domination and plotting that until recently were a distinguishing f.ctor in Arab relations.

Honorable Brothers: The YAR has proposed a compromise concerning past Arab differences, hoping that the YAR would be able to carry out honest efforts and wise endeavors in order to concentrate on internal development. However, the YAR has done its utmost to solve Arab differences and bring Arab views closer.

Our circumstances are undoubtedly known by all our brothers. We raise the slogan that those who are unable to support the development of our society are expected to stop exporting difficulties for us.

Mr Chairman, Your Majesties, Your Excellencies, Your Highnesses, Honorable Brothers the Yemen Arab Republic is fully aware of its responsibilities and has a full vision of its role and size. At the same time, the YAR is in no need of anyone's sermons and does not listen to any outbiddings that might come from here or there. Our stand toward the pan-Arab fateful issues is not conditional upon anyone's moods or circumstances. The YAR stand after the Camp David agreements does not differ from its stand before the Camp David agreements. However, the YAR official statement issued on 20 September 1978 reiterates our crystal clear stand. This stand was published and made available to all our brothers. This is the most my country can do. Moreover, my country will not be able to go beyond this limit, which falls within the framework of joint Arab action. In this regard I would like to point out that Egypt forms half the Arab nation. Furthermore, no one can ignore Egypt's sacrifices in Palestine and in Yemen. Therefore, it will be very difficult to isolate Egypt.

Hence, our stands toward the Israeli enemy should be constant and unwavering, whether in regard to the Arab boycott on Israel or in regard to intensifying our military preparations to restore our legitimate rights. Our support for the responsible Palestinian struggle should be unlimited. By the "responsible Palestinian struggle" I mean that we should not drag the Palestinian resistance forces into Arab differences. Moreover, we are requested to be aware of the rules of treatment and understanding between ourselves. Therefore, there must not exist any interference in others' affairs, no more blocks, and no more axes inside the Arab family. Furthermore, there should be no more Arab tutelage regarding any Arab country member in the Arab League.

No doubt that there are rules, principles and basics which guide relations between the different states. If we ignore or omit these rules, principles and basics, then we will be serving the enemies of our nation and and religion, and we will find ourselves captivated by the traps of the superpowers.

Honorable brothers, we were concerned about taking part in this summit conference because of the special importance we attach to it. We have endured the castatrophe of the loss of our departed President Ahmad Husyan al-Ghashmi, may God rest his soul in peace. We have remained silent in the face of the plot that aimed to shed the blood of the Yemeni citizens by establishing sabotage camps and sending agents to our territories in order to endanger security and stability in accordance with foreign designs. Other brothers, upon whom we set great hopes, have paid millions to some deluded elements to carry out a vain attempt on 15 October 1978. Yet those millions have been trapped by their own ill deeds.

Despite these painful circumstances, we still respect our brothers and absolutely trust them. When some voices, and I do not say all voices, begin to talk about Arab solidarity and the restoration of the Arab rights in Palestine, the Golan and in Sinai, we cannot but describe those voices as insincere.

We honestly and sincerely reiterate that we support our fateful cause, Palestine. We are an integral part of our one Arab nation, believing in the unity of the Arab nation's cause and in its one task and fate. We highly value, Your Excellency, the great sacrifices of Syria, Egypt, Jordan and Iraq, as well as the sacrifices of every Arab regime that honors its position. At the same time we feel obliged to warn our brothers against those who raise hollow slogans those who have nothing to do but to prove that they exist in the Arab family and hence refuse everything and offer nothing.

This is, gentlemen, the message of the Yemeni people, who believe in their Arabism and are grateful for their brothers in the Arab Peninsula, in particular, and for all the Arab homeland in general, for their support and genuine help. What is the stand of the brothers who have plotted against the Yemeni people? Those brothers should have tried to consolidate the ranks of their nation and its stability. Furthermore, they should have devoted their resources to building and not destroying; to life and not to death. I hereby stress our reservation on all decisions that might be taken ahead of time with the aim of stripping Egypt from the Arab body.

We are against Israel and with the Arab struggle. At the end, allow me--Mr Chairman, honorable brothers--on behalf of the YAR to convey sincere gratitude for the warm hospitality of the fraternal people and Government of Iraq. We pray to Almighty God to help and guide the sons of fraternal Iraq and its nationalist leadership on the way to progress and development and to help us to triumph over the enemies of our Arab nation and to overcome the sedition that is surrounding us. I hope that we will be able to meet again in the future to discuss any new developments. A great achievement of this meeting is that we were able to take a step in the right direction. We consider this step as a healthy sign and an optimistic sign to direct events to the right path. Peace be with you all.

FINAL STATEMENT ISSUED BY SUMMIT CONFERENCE 5 NOV

JN052007Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov--The Arab summit conference issued a final statement at the conclusion of its meetings, which lasted for 4 days. The following is the text of the final statement:

By the initiative of the Government of the Republic of Iraq and at the invitation of President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, the ninth Arab summit conference convened in Baghdad 2-5 November 1978.

In a high spirit of pan-Arab responsibility and joint concern about the unity of the Arab stand, the conference studied confrontation of the dangers and challenges threatening the Arab nation, particularly after the results of the Camp David agreements signed by the Egyptian Government and the effects of these agreements on the Arab struggle to face the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation.

Proceeding from the principles in which the Arab nation believes, acting on the unity of Arab destiny and complying with the traditions of joint Arab action, the Arab summit conference has emphasized the following basic principles:

First: The Palestinian question is a fateful Arab issue and is the essence of the conflict with the Zionist enemy. The sons of the Arab nation and all the Arab countries are concerned with it and are obliged to struggle for its sake and to offer all material and moral sacrifices for this cause. The struggle to regain Arab rights in Palestine and in the occupied Arab territory is a general Arab responsibility. All Arabs must share this responsibility, each in accord with his military, economic, political and other abilities.

The conflict with the Zionist enemy exceeds the framework of the conflict of the countries whose territory was occupied in 1967, and it includes the whole Arab nation because of the military, political, economic and cultural danger the Zionist enemy constitutes against the entire Arab nation and its substantial and pan-Arab interests, civilization and destiny. This places on all the countries of the Arab nation the responsibility to share in this conflict with all the resources it possesses.

Second: All the Arab countries must offer all forms of support, backing and facilities to all forms of the struggle of the Palestinian resistance, supporting the PLO in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied land, struggling for liberation and restoration of the national rights of its people, including their right to return to their homeland, to determine their future and to establish their independent state on their national soil. The Arab states pledge to preserve Palestinian national unity and not to interfere in the internal affairs of the Palestinian action.

Third: Commitment is reaffirmed to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, particularly the sixth and seventh summit conferences of Algiers and Rabat.

Fourth: In light of the above principles it is impermissible for any side to act unilaterally in solving the Palestinian question in particular and the Arab-Zionist conflict in general

Fifth: No solution shall be accepted unless it is associated with a resolution by an Arab summit conference convened for this purpose.

The conference discussed the two agreements signed by the Egyptian Government at Camp David and considered that they harm the Palestinian people's rights and the rights of the Arab nation in Palestine and the occupied Arab territory. The conference considered that these agreements took place outside the framework of collective Arab responsibility and are opposed to the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences, particularly the resolutions of the Algiers and Rabat summit conferences, the Arab League Charter and the UN resolutions on the Palestinian question. The conference considers that these agreements do not lead to the just peace that the Arab nation desires. Therefore, the conference has decided not to approve of these two agreements and not to deal with their results. The conference has also rejected all the political, economic, legal and other effects resulting from them.

The conference decided to call on the Egyptian Government to go back on these agreements and not to sign any reconciliation treaty with the enemy. The conference hopes that Egypt will return to the fold of joint Arab action and not act unilaterally in the affairs of the Arab-Zionist conflict. In this respect the conference adopted a number of resolutions to face the new stage and to safeguard the aims and interests of the Arab nation out of faith that with its material and moral resources the Arab nation is capable of confronting the difficult circumstances and all challenges, just as it has always been throughout history, because it is defending right, justice and its national existence.

The conference stressed the need to unify all the Arab efforts in order to remedy the strategic imbalance that has resulted from Egypt's withdrawal from the confrontation arena.

The conference decided that the countries that possess readiness and capability will coordinate participation with effective efforts. The conferenced also stressed the need to adhere to the regulations of Arab boycott and to tighten application of its provisions.

The conference studied means to develop Arab information media beamed abroad for the benefit of the just Arab issues. The conference decided to hold annual meetings for the Arab summit conference and decided that the month of November each year will be the date for holding the summit.

After studying the Arab and international situation, the conference asserts the Arab nation's commitment to a just peace based on the comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, the guaranteeing of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the right to establish their independent state on their national soil.

The conference decided to embark on large-scale international activity to explain the just rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. The conference expressed its deep appreciation and gratitude for all the states that stood on the side of the Arab rights.

The conference expressed its appreciation to the Syrian Arab Republic and its heroic army, and to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and its heroic army, and expressed its pride in the struggle of the Palestinian people and its steadfastness inside and outside the occupied territories, under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The conference praised the "charter for joint national action" signed by fraternal Syria and Iraq, and the conference regarded the charter as a great achievement on the way to Arab solidarity. The conference also expressed its great appreciation for the initiative of the Iraqi Government under President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr in calling for the convening of an Arab summit conference in Baghdad so as to unify Arab ranks and to organize Arab efforts to face the threats to which the Arab nation is currently exposed. The conference expressed its thanks for President al-Bakr's efforts to make the conference a success.

The conference took a number of resolutions and measures to face the next stage and to protect the aims and interests of the Arab nation. These resolutions stem from the conviction of the conferees that the Arab nation is able, through its material and moral capabilities and through its solidarity, to face all the difficult circumstances and all the challenges, as it always faced them throughout history, because it is defending justice and right and protecting its national existence.

Iraqi President Makes Statement

JN051913Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1837 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Statement by Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr at the conclusion of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad--live]

[Text] Dear brothers, Your Majesties, Esteemed Excellencies and Highnesses, we have reached the end of our conference, praise be to God, after 3 days of serious and fruitful work. During these days God gave us success in reaching positive and fruitful results that expressed our noble desire to maintain the unity of Arab ranks on the basis of the pan-Arab principles that unite us. These are principles of freedom, pride and justice and based on serious action to regain our legitimate rights and liberate our occupied land in Palestine and other Arab countries.

The enemies of the nation and those who hate its unity thought that we would not succeed in this conference. They spread rumors and tendentious propaganda. However, praise be to God, we have proven that our pan-Arab will is stronger than everything and that the pan-Arab interests are above all considerations.

We have reached positive resolutions that will be announced to you later. These resolutions demonstrate a good standard of overall determination on joint action.

Brothers, I thank you very much for your cooperation, patience and high revolutionary spirit. May God bring us success. Peace be on you. [applause]

Iraqi Foreign Minister Speaks

JN052115Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Nov--Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi foreign minister, has announced that the Arab summit conference has held a discussion on the Arab stand should As-Sadat sign a treaty with the Zionist enemy in the coming weeks.

In statements he made to more than 600 Arab and foreign journalists, Dr Hammadi said that the conference has adopted specific resolutions in case the Egyptian regime establishes economic relations with the Zionist enemy. He added that the resolutions that were adopted are the property of the conference and their contents cannot be disclosed. He further said that the conference has taken precautions to insure the followup and implementation of its resolutions.

Regarding relations between Iraq and the fraternal countries, the minister said: When Iraq called for this conference, it called for it on the grounds of the cohesion of the Arab ranks and the solidarity of all the Arab forces in the face of the present danger. Proceeding from these grounds, it was easy for Iraq and Syria to arrive at the charter that was announced some time ago. It was also easy to agree on the minimum in this conference as well as on a return to the normal situation between Iraq and the PLO.

He stressed that the conference has adopted resolutions to counter any situation. These decisions, he said, are related to the current and future situation. He said that all the Arab states are convened for and participate in the defense of the Arab existence. This is one thing. To say they are all states of confrontation is something else, according to the geographical definition of confrontation.

The minister added that the confrontation states are the states adjacent to the Zionist enemy and that all the Arab states are concerned with this struggle. That is, they are responsible before the nation for the defense of the Arab countries and Palestine, and they should contribute with all their potential.

Dr Hammadi explained that the decision to send a delegation from the summit conference to As-Sadat was done with a sincere and serious spirit and that this attempt took place with all sincerity by the conference, so that no chance, however small, would be given up for the rejection by As-Sadat of the two Camp David agreements and his rejection of the peace treaty with the enemy.

He added that this decision was made at a closed meeting of the presidents and kings. Dr Hammadi added that the struggle for the restoration of the usurped and legitimate Arab rights and the liberation of the territories is, according to the concept of the conference, the complete struggle. He further said that armed struggle is one of these forms.

Dr Hammadi announced that the statement of the ninth Arab summit conference was clear and that suitable resolutions were adopted to confront the current situation. These resolutions, he added, are not of the type that can be made public.

Dr Hammadi then said: I can say that from the point of view of Iraq the resolutions adopted represent a good minimum of agreement and measures.

Regarding the situation in Lebanon, he pointed out that a discussion was held on the situation in Lebanon, but this was not a principal topic of the conference. He said that the situation in Lebanon was discussed with respect to the Arab-Zionist struggle.

Dr Hammadi stressed that the resolutions were up to the desired level. If we take into consideration the particularities and number of the Arab states as well as the current situation and different trends, these resolutions represent a minimum of agreement, and they are good resolutions that suit the current situation.

He said that the importance of the Arab summit conference is inherent in the unanimity of the Arab homeland in rejecting the Camp David accords. He affirmed that these agreements will not enjoy from now on any support from any Arab country. This resolution alone, Dr Hammadi said, gives the summit conference great importance.

Saudi Crown Prince Speaks

JN051925Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1842 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Statement by Saudi Crown Prince and Regent Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the closing ceremony of the Baghdad summit conference--live]

[Text] Your Excellency the Chairman, Your Majesties, Excellencies and Highnesses, I thank you and the dear Iraqi people very much. I am quite unable to express or find appropriate words because those who spoke before me expressed themselves better than I can.

On this day during which we conclude this conference, may God give us success for the Arab and Islamic nation, bring triumph to his religion, elevate the word of God, fulfill the aspirations of the Arabs and make us see what we want and what the Arab nation aspires to as soon as possible, and may we convene a meeting like this in beloved Jerusalem.

I pray to God that the day will not be far until we see sister Egypt join the great Arab society. In conclusion, I thank very much your excellencies, the government officials, and the great Iraqi people for your dear assistance. Thank you again.

Jordan's King Husayn Speaks

JN051916Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1840 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Text of statement by Jordan's King Husayn at the closing ceremony of the Baghdad summit conference on 5 November--live]

[Text] My great brother President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, my brothers. Allow me to attempt to express what I feel and what I know to be in our minds, all of us here, toward fraternal Iraq and toward you, Mr President. Iraq has moved in most difficult circumstances and at a most delicate stage through which our nation had to pass. Your extended the call of Iraq to the Arab family to meet and discuss with firmness and determination the means to face the challenges before the Arab nation. The situation deserves such concern about the Arab nation, its future and dignity and the preservation of its rights.

We are thankful and grateful, and we are happy for this meeting in this generous country and dear part of the Arab homeland. Iraq has always been a pioneer in sacrificing its resources and men to realize our unified goals and to preserve the honor and dignity of our nation. This is the fate of Iraq.

I thank all the brothers. We in Jordan stand in the face of danger and challenges. Our brothers have offered us through the years their support and assistance. We promise all of you to offer our dearest and greatest sacrifices in the defense of our greater homeland. We will defend our rights and the rights of our brothers in the occupied homeland. We will defend the rights of the coming generations in Arab Jerusalem to return and be again an Arab city. (?Our efforts will be toward) a just and durable peace that can be acceptable to the coming generations. We will exert such efforts so as to be remembered by the Arab generations, who will say: They carried out their tasks.

I greet my brother the Iraqi president and our brothers in fraternal Iraq, and I hope that we will meet again continuously, on better occasions, so as to be unified and on the level of our responsibilities. We pray God to straighten our path. He is the patron of our march. Peace be upon you.

PDRY's President Speaks

JN051934Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1846 GMT 5 No 78 JN

[Text of statement by PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad at the conclusion of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad--live]

[Text] Brother President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Your Majesty King Husayn, brother presidents and your highnesses: This is the conclusion of the Baghdad summit, which has been successful and unprecedented in its results. The results of the conference show profound Arab awareness and national feelings. It shows the Arabs to be on a high level of solidarity at this difficult stage and acting in the supreme Arab interest and for fateful Arab causes. What has been issued from this conference will push us forward to foil the imperialist and Zionist plots. The resolutions will strengthen our determination and that of our people to liberate our Arab territories and to regain the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to return, to decide their own destiny and to establish their independent free and national state on their own soil.

On this occasion I salute the efforts and contributions of brother Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, chairman of the conference, and I also hail the efforts of Iraqi Vice President Saddam Husayn, who has been head of the Iraqi delegation at the conference [as heard]. I also salute all the efforts of King Husayn and all the presidents and their highnesses to make this conference a success and to reach positive, valuable and great results. On this occasion I send my greetings to the Iraqi president, people and government for the hospitality extended to us. I wish the Iraqi people and the Arab nation more progress, development and prosperity.

PLO Spokesman Comments

JN051826Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1735 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 5 Nov--'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and official spokesman of the PLO, has praised the efforts of UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khlifah as-Suwaydi for the role they played at the ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

In a statement to the correspondent of the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Baghdad, Abu Mayzar said that the resolutions of the Baghdad summit are successful ones and will result in strengthening the hopes and great potential of the Arab masses in facing the challenges. He added that these resolutions affirm to the whole world as well as to world public opinion that the Camp David accords do not express the will of the Palestinian people nor the will of the Arab nation.

This unified Arab stand of rejecting the Camp David outcome undoubtedly reaffirms that the Arab-Zionist struggle cannot be solved by means of Camp David.

Abu Mayzar further affirmed that the conference's political resolutions have stressed support for the Egyptian people, who are an integral part of the Arab nation. The Egyptian people are great when they are with the Arabs; the Arabs are also great when they are with the Egyptian people.

Abu Mayzar then said that His Majesty King Husayn's meeting with Yasir 'Arafat has led to solidarity and agreement to resume dialog between the PLO and Jordan, after the blessed Al-Adha feast, for joint cooperation to implement the resolutions of the Rabat and Baghdad summit conferences in such a way as to rally efforts for the confrontation of the schemes hostile to the Palestinian cause, Jordan and the whole Arab nation.

Abu Mayzar also stressed that the meeting between Saddam Husayn, vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council, and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has been very effective in clarifying a joint concept for unified action. He described the Iraqi-Palestinian meeting as an affirmation of the need to ignore past blemishes on Palestinian-Iraqi relations.

He concluded by stressing that a deep feeling of responsibility has permeated the conference owing to the seriousness of the stage and the great responsibilities of the Arab leaders toward Arab destiny as well as the Arab presence and future.

Anti-Egypt Measures Disclosed

JN060946Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 6 Nov 78 p 12 JN

[Text] Sources from the Arab delegations to the Arab summit conference have told AR-RA'Y reporters in Baghdad that the summit conference has adopted several resolutions and recommendations which have not been announced. These include the suspension of Egypt's membership in the Arab League, taking other gradual measures to reduce relations with the Egyptian regime, and finally taking other measures which will result in totally breaking off relations with Egypt.

A long discussion was held on this subject. Agreement has been reached to begin the implementation of these measures 3 months from now.

As for transferring the headquarters of the Arab League from Cairo, it has been decided to postpone this decision until sometime later.

Agreement was reached, however, to hold the meetings of the Arab League Council periodically in the capitals of the member states. Several agencies of the Arab League will be transferred either to Tunisia or Bahrain.

The views of the Arab Gulf states were taken into consideration on this subject because these states showed no desire to break off relations with Egypt quickly.

But agreement was reached that these states should adhere to the implementation of these decisions once taken. A special committee consisting of the foreign ministers of five Arab states under the chairmanship of the Iraqi foreign minister will follow up the implementation of all these resolutions and recommendations.

As for the Arab support fund, it has been decided in principle to allocate the following sums to the frontline states: $1.8 billion for Syria; $1.2 billion for Jordan; $150 million for the PLO; $150 million for supporting the steadfastness forces in the occupied areas. A committee consisting of Jordan and the PLO will supervise the spending of this sum. One hundred million dollars was also allocated for the reconstruction of Lebanon.

It is not clear yet whether Arab aid will be suspended to Egypt. It was noted in yesterday's session that the Arab Gulf states still support the idea of giving aid to Egypt. The conference also discussed Saudi Arabia's commitment to pay for the U.S. plane deal to Egypt.

Syrian Foreign Minister Comments

JN060951Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0850 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 6 November--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has made a statement to the SANA correspondent at the end of the final session of the Arab summit conference.

Khaddam said: The Arab summit conference has been a great success. The discussions that took place and the resolutions adopted reflect the pan-Arab feeling of responsibility and profound understanding of the nature of the current phase and its requirements.

Khaddam added: By all this, the Arab summit conference has shown that the Arab nation is always capable of coping with all circumstances and that Arab solidarity will always remain the most effective means in dealing with the Arab-Israeli dispute. The conference has also confirmed the constant principles of the Arab nation in its historic struggle against Zionism.

Khaddam explained: The political resolutions adopted by the Arab summit conference epresent the views of the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland. These masses have expressed their stand against the defeatist policy of the Egyptian president and have condemned his slipping into a deep abyss which has isolated him from his nation.

PLO's 'Arafat Comments

JN060725Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 6 November--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a press conference here at dawn today. He lauded the results of the Arab summit conference and said the results were remarkable, successful, and serious.

'Arafat said that the strategic Iraqi-Syrian alliance directly affects the strategic balance in the Arab area and the Arab-Zionist dispute. This reflects favorably on our Arab nation which rejects attempts to impose capitulation, not peace, on the area.

'Arafat asserted that the policy and future of the Arab area cannot be decided in Blair House or Camp David but must be decided by its own loyal sons. He said that history will remember the honest sons of Baghdad.

Concluding his press conference, 'Arafat said that in light of the resolutions of the Baghdad summit, Fedayeen action will escalate in the future and that the world will hear of the sophisticated methods which will be used to carry out these operations.

YEMEN--YAR

12 ALLEGED COUP PLOTTERS FOUND GUILTY, BEHEADED

JN051810Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Text] The Supreme State Security Court held its third session at 1100 today under Judge Ghalis 'Abdallah Rajih, who opened the session in the name of God and the people. The prosecution was represented by Muhammad Khamis, head of the National Security Department and public prosecutor.

The verdicts against the second group of the agent gang were read during the session. The gang attempted to overthrow the regime on 15 October. The court passed on the following sentence of death by beheading [al-mawt haddan]:

'Isa Muhammad Qays Qabasi, Salim Muhammad as-Saqqaf, Muhammad Ahmad Ibrahim Maqsr, 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad Muqbil Alqubati, Ahmad Sayf ash-Sharjali, Muhammad Muhsin Sa'id al-Hajjaji, 'Abd al-Karim Nasir al-Mahwiti, 'Ali Muhammad 'Ubadah ash-Shanaban, Nasir Muhammad al-Yafi'i, Mani' Yahya Sa'id ad-Dan, Husayn 'Abd al-Bari Ahmad Madhaji and 'Ali Salih Hussayn Naji Radfani. These death sentences were passed against the above because of their complicity in the mean plot to overthrow the legitimate regime in implementation of the plots of agents and terrorists.

The court passed life sentence on Muhammad Salim Thabit Radfani because he was unwittingly involved in the plot.

The preamble of the verdict said that the group on trial attempted to overthrow the regime. The attempt resulted in the deaths of innocent people because of the mad behavior of the agent gang.

In a speech after the verdict, Lt Col Muhammad Khamis, public prosecutor, said: I can only thank the court for its stiff sentences against this agent gang in implementation of God's just laws against those who try to terrorize citizens and disturb the peace. Khamis said: I also thank the army and security men and the people of Yemen for their role in foiling this treacherous plot. I wish progress for our people in order to entrench the principles of revolution and the Republic and the democratic rule under President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

The persons against whom the court passed its death sentences were executed today.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FIGHTING IN NORTH

LD041736Y Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] The Democratic National Front for North Yemen has issued a communique stating that Al-Jawf, Sa'dah and Ma'rob in the northern part of the homeland are witnessing fierce battles between the People's Revolutionary Forces of the Democratic National Front and the forces of the agent authority in San'a.

The communique says that military aircraft are participating in the battles against the valiant popular resistance. It adds that the People's Revolutionary Forces of the Democratic National Front are nonetheless scoring great victories and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy thanks to fact that the tribesmen and honorable nationalists have rallied round the Democratic National Front.

ARAB SUMMIT DELEGATION ARRIVES FROM BAGHDAD

JN041802Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1756 GMT 4 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Cairo, 4 November--A delegation representing the Arab summit conference currently being held in Baghdad arrived in Cairo this evening aboard a private plane. The delegation is headed by Lebanese Prime Minister Iskandar Ahmad Iskandar, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member Tariq 'Aziz and UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi.

As-Sadat Refuses Meeting

NG041920Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1910 GMT 4 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 4 November--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has reaffirmed that he will not receive the delegation sent by the Baghdad conference to meet with him.

The president said: I welcome the Arab kings and heads of state and I am willing to sit down and hold discussions with them.

The president added: I prefer to sign the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel on Mount Sinai. I have, as a matter of fact, invited President Carter to visit Egypt after the signing of the agreement.

This came in a statement made by President as-Sadat to foreign journalists at the conclusion of the opening session of the People's Assembly this evening.

The following is the text of President as-Sadat's statements to the foreign journalists:

President as-Sadat was asked: Are you disappointed by the Baghdad conference decision to send a delegation to meet you?

The president answered with a question: Why should I be unhappy? They are aware of the opening of the new parliamentary session. Also, they have not contacted us. Before I came here, news agencies reported that the delegation had actually left. Therefore, the matter appears to be some kind of warning.

President as-Sadat said: I am not prepared to meet anyone other than the kings and presidents. I am prepared, if they wish, to receive and welcome them and sit and talk to them.

The president said: I have not yet received any reply to the letters I sent them in which I analyzed the two Camp David agreements.

Asked if the sending of the delegation is a form of pressure, President as-Sadat said that it is not pressure but an attempt to save face. They have a need to save face.

Asked about the date and venue for signing the peace agreement between Egypt and Israel, President as-Sadat said: Regarding the first part of the question, I will meet tomorrow with Dr Butrus Ghali and Dr Usamah al-Baz, who arrived in Cairo today. The meeting will be attended by the vice president and the prime minister. I cannot say anything until I am informed of what has taken place there. As for the second part of the question, I still hold to my view that the treaty should be signed on Mount Sinai.

Replying to a question about the date for signing the agreement the president said: I am prepared to sign the agreement as soon as it is reached, even tomorrow.

Asked his opinion of Begin's proposal to sign the agreement in Oslo, the president said: I have actually invited President Carter to visit Egypt after the signing of the treaty. Therefore, I still hold to the idea about Mount Sinai where Moses received the Ten Commandments.

Asked his opinion of what the people in Baghdad have been saying--that they will extend $5 billion annually to Egypt in return for the Camp David agreement, the president said: All the millions and billions in the world cannot buy Egypt's will or decision.

AL-AHRAM Comments

NC050738Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Nov 78 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AHRAM comments on Cairo's refusal to hold a dialog with the conferees in Baghdad on the level and within the framework they chose, because they thought that they could export to Cairo their confusion over concepts and their inability to understand the changes in the political movement in the area.

The paper says: It was natural for President as-Sadat to announce yesterday his position toward the delegation formed and sent to Cairo by the conferees in Baghdad. It was natural that President as-Sadat should announce his refusal and the refusal of any Egyptian official to receive this delegation.

If we look for reasons for this decision, we will find many. From the standpoint of its composition, the delegation violates all traditions. It did not even request permission to come to Egypt, as if it were coming to invade Egypt or to impose its will.

AL-AHRAM points out that from an objective point of view, forming and sending the delegation was preceded by comments on the need to isolate Egypt, assist Egypt and extend financial aid to Egypt in order to stay in the battle. If they indicate anything, these remarks indicate failure to understand the policy and aims of Egypt, failure to appreciate the strength and importance of Egypt, and failure to choose the proper course to deal with Egypt.

There was talk about isolating Egypt even though the whole world has sided with Egypt. It is impossible to understand or imagine that a state supported by the whole enlightened and free world has become isolated.

There was also talk about assisting Egypt, as if Egypt--with its history which is older than the history of all the countries of the Arab world--has entered the market of outbidding which other countries have entered for the sake of millions of dollars. Those who entertain such thoughts forgot that Egypt, which has given freely and sacrificed in the most honorable fields of sacrifice, did so only out of its belief in its principles. On the basis of this belief Egypt has taken the courst of just war and the course of peace. Principles record the history of peoples and noble states--not money, regardless of the amount.

AL-AKHBAR COMMENTS ON BAGHDAD SUMMIT RESOLUTIONS

NC060842Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0710 GMT 6 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 6 November--The newspaper AL-AKHBAR says yesterday's resolutions by the Baghdad summit conference proved again that the rejectionists are unable to achieve anything except more rhetoric and ringing slogans in which they have reiterated what they have already said 1,000 times without taking any real step to face the issue, whether by war or peaceful means.

In its comment today, the newspaper affirms that these "rejecting" resolutions issued from Baghdad are not worth the ink they were written with. The authors of these resolutions will not be able to do anything to obstruct the march of peace or to stop Egypt's struggle to restore the legitimate Arab rights. These rejectionists have always used these legitimate Arab rights for upstaging one another and have left the occupied Arab territories suffering under occupation for many years. They have either stood with their arms folded or performed clownish acts in an attempt to cause the loudest fanfare removed from the essence of the cause. They have also done nothing to alleviate the suffering of the Arab citizens living under the yoke of occupation.

AL-AKHBAR explains that all the Baghdad conference has achieved is that it has given funds to Syria, which it will not spend in the confrontation with Israel but against the Lebanese people. It has also appeased the leadership disease of the Iraqi Ba'th Party, which has wanted only one thing--the holding of this conference in Baghdad in order to make the Arabs forget its bloody crimes represented recently in the assassination of Palestinian leaders in Kuwait, London and Paris.

The newspaper says the dream of the rejectionists was to isolate Egypt and the result of the conference was that they have found themselves isolated from the Arab people. The newspaper adds that the rejectionists are voluntarily proving that they are dwarfs in confronting the Egypt of October, which has restored their dignity to them. They are trying to undermine Egypt and are going too far in their follies and vituperations and have thus become the joke of the world.

Concluding its comment, AL-AKHBAR affirms that lofty Egypt will not be shaken by the frivolous acts of juveniles and will carry on its noble struggle to remove the occupation, recover the land and defend the Arab rights.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS NEW SESSION IN CAIRO

Prime Minister's Statement

NC032108Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil made a statement to Egyptian television today on the occasion of the opening of the People's Assembly session.

Speaking about the future of political action in Egypt, he said the government is a party government and is committed to the party program and principles and the attempts to implement them.

The prime minister underlined the need to have open minds and hearts that allow us to accept the views of others because these views will help in solving the crises we are facing. His excellency added that there is no government in the world that does not have its own problems which it attempts to solve.

His excellency affirmed that he has made plans to meet with the majority and opposition to lay the sound bases for building the Egypt of the future, solving the problems of the masses and simplifying everything concerning the ordinary citizen by serious work as well as the need to be frank with the people.

The prime minister said that every minister is fully responsible for his ministry.

Speaking about the role of the press as the Fourth Estate, his excellency said that the press should be objective and free from instigation.

Speaking about the role of radio and television, his excellency said that one of the most important aspects of the formation of the cabinet is the absence of an Information Ministry. This means that the radio and television department is not under government control. The accounts of this department will be handled by the central ccounts department. The radio and television department is supervised by a council of trustees whose members are appointed. This is aimed at insuring that it will not come under government control. This will open up opportunities for those outside the government to express themselves.

New Speaker's Address

NC041516Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 November--Dr Sufi Abu Talib, the new speaker of the People's Assembly, has emphasized that political action in Egypt is no longer confined to the mere delivery of speeches and making of promises. He said: Our success in our political activity depends on our success in building the Egyptian man. Democracy is the only way for the ideal success of both political activity and the building of the Egyptian man.

Dr Sufi Abu Talib added: No sound democratic system can be established if the opportunity is not provided for every honest man to express his opinion, particularly the opinion of the opposition, in complete freedom, because the aim of all is to improve the lot of our nation.

In his statement, which he delivered today on the occasion of his election as the speaker of the People's Assembly in its new session, Dr Abu Talib affirmed that the People's Assembly has played a prominent role in Egypt's contemporary political history and that only ungrateful people can deny this role. He also stressed that Egypt was and will continue to be the cradle of the liberation and independence movements of many peoples and the haven of all free men who are persecuted. Egypt will continue to play a leading role in the Arab area and among the Third World peoples because this is our destiny.

The new speaker of the People's Assembly said that the stage of peace toward which Egypt is heading requires a radical change in Egyptian society. This change aims at spreading peace, at meeting the requirements of peace and at consolidating democracy and ways of practicing it and at achieving prosperity for the Egyptian people. He added that peace is one of the factors and signs of prosperity and that prosperity can only be achieved through sincere work to increase production and provide prosperity for the citizens.

Deputy Speakers Elected

NC041252Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1238 GMT 4 Nov 78 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 4 November--Dr as-Sayyid 'Ali as-Sayyid and Muhammad 'Abd al-Hamid Radwan were today elected deputy speakers of the People's Assembly in its third regular session of the second legislative term.

As-Sadat Addresses Session

JN041733Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1636 GMT 4 Nov 78 JN

[Text of speech by President Anwar as-Sadat opening third annual session of the Egyptian People's Assembly in Cairo on 4 November--live]

[Text] In the name of God, Mr Speaker, Brother and Sister Members of the People's Assembly: I had the honor of inviting your esteemed assembly to convene its third annual session while our country is participating in remarkable and great domestic and foreign events. I do not exaggerate if I say that we are today living the most remarkable and greatest events of our contemporary history.

We are meeting today in the house of the people, in the house of the Egyptian family. All peoples of the civilized world are focusing their attention on the people of Egypt out of appreciation for their civilized nobility, courageous struggle, and their stunning and daring move for the sake of the victory of man, for the sake of protecting the blood of man against the weakness of man, for the sake of liberating man from evils and pains, and for the sake of establishing peace on earth.

As I said on a previous occasion, the Nobel Peace Prize is not a personal honor so much as it is an honor for the great people of Egypt and for all civilized peoples who gave all encouragement and support to our people ever since they started their struggle for peace. [applause]

These include presidents, leaders, intellectuals and writers. There were also sincere and pure appeals from mothers, fathers, and children of every race, color and religion, who have shown support in the form of thousands of letters I receive every morning and evening.

I thank God that the cause of peace has been taken up by a man who showed his profound and sincere faith and his firm determination for the victory of love and for having the light of peace shine. This giant man--the man of principles and ethics--to President Carter [applause] I convey, on behalf of the Egyptian people, on behalf of the strugglers for good, love and peace, and in my own name, sincere greetings and profound gratitude.

Brothers and sisters, from above this platform in the house of the people, I declared to you on the opening of your last session on 9 November 1977 that I am prepared to go to the end of the earth to protect one single soldier or officer, my sons, from being wounded, if not killed. I also said that Israel will be surprised when it hears me now saying that I am prepared to go to their house in the Knesset to discuss peace with them.

Here we are today after one full year, heavy laden with burdens as big as a mountain--burdens of struggle and confrontation. We have been breaking through all rough roads and defying all obstacles of grudges, doubts and blood that continued for 30 years.

We are today near to signing a peace agreement that will achieve our full sovereignty over our land and guarantee for the Palestinian people all their rights and help to break all bridges of spite and doubt and to safeguard the right of man everywhere to enjoy his life free from fear and the continuous threat of destruction.

Since our external and internal struggles are going together on the same road for man's pride, security and right to freedom and life, we are today living through the most splendid and greatest stages of our internal transformation to uplift the humaneness of man. Today we are crossing a road to make the correct moves in building an Egypt of peace. Today we are using every means to lay down firm foundations to build democracy. Today we are moving with comprehensive change in all departments of government with a sound and scientific program and well-studied, realistic planning to build a prosperous Egypt. Building peace, democracy and prosperity are all lofty objectives that require each of us to give his utmost. All these lofty aims spring from an integrated political and ideological philosophy that has always led us to choose the difficult path that requires a difficult decision.

We have chosen a difficult road through the May revolution. It would have been very easy for us to take an easy decision, a decision on any exceptional measures, but never. We have chosen the difficult path, aware that change from the comprehensive regime and the centers of repression to the rule of democracy and constitutional institutions was a difficult path. We chose the difficult road when the free Egyptian will disposed of the Soviet military presence on the land of Egypt. We made the difficult decision to face--and are still facing--a superpower, without the least hesitation or trembling. [applause] This superpower is still playing a conspiratorial and avenging role against the Egyptian will as a result of this decision.

We chose the difficult path in the October War by making a difficult decision that defied all military calculations and turned them upside down before the whole world--ever since World War II--and debunked a myth that made the Arab nation lose self-confidence for some time, during which this nation lived in despair, disintegration and defeat.

We chose the difficult path by the peace initiative. It was the most difficult decision. It never crossed the mind of any man in the world, east or west, that an Arab leader could in the present, near or distant future of the Arab nation take such a decision.

Today, brothers and sisters, we have also chosen willingly the hard path and the hard decision--the path to the establishment of peace, the path to the establishment of democracy and the path to the establishment of prosperity.

Brothers and sisters, we are establishing peace amid a great clamor of outbiddings that trade with the Arab rights. These outbiddings are today being made rejecting peace. Those making these outbiddings had been silent and cowardly in making sacrifices with us in the field of honor and sacrifice. We are establishing peace amid plots being hatched, managed and directed by a great power, the Soviet Union.

We are establishing peace amid plots being hatched, managed and directed by a great power, the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union wanted us to bow down, but when we resisted and stood upright and our will triumphed--the will of peace--this great power wanted to use all the resources and agents it possesses to destroy the establishment of peace.

I say to both of these from this platform and on behalf of the millions of our great people--I say to both of these that Egypt of peace does not get isolated and will not be isolated. [applause] The Egypt of peace does not get and will not be isolated because it is the Egypt of October, which is always able with God's help to isolate without being isolated. [applause]

The Egypt of October, which has indeed isolated the outbidders and those capitalizing on stupidities, cannot be isolated from its capable and vanguard responsibility for sublime aims and objectives. The Egypt of October restored their dignity while they were away from the battlefields of dignity. The Egypt of October restored their entity and existence while they were lacking any kind of existence. What misleading voice is this which dares to boast that it can isolate Egypt? Isolate Egypt from whom, for whom and for what? [applause] Isolate Egypt from those who fled when the usurped territory called for the courage of men? Isolate Egypt from the sacrifices of blood and food after many treasuries had been drained by the expense of the souls of our dearest sons and most precious young men? Isolate Egypt from the great ancient civilization it helped build for the whole of mankind thousands of years ago? Egypt is participating now in the building of the most splendid historic change for the peace of man, his sovereignty over his land, freedom and dignity.

These stupdities do not deserve to be answered, because the one who is isolated by his ignorance, hatred, and mental and cultural backwardness is the one who needs to be delivered from his own isolation. The hissing of the serpents will never affect our existence.

Before I came to you, brothers and sisters, we were surprised by foreign news agency reports that the conferees in Baghdad have dispatched a delegation, and this delegation is actually on its way to Cairo. They have not asked for permission. They knew that we are today celebrating the opening of the Third People's Assembly session, and that we are engaged with the issue of peace and domestic development and the issue of democracy and the issue of freedoms.

They issued their statements before I returned to Cairo. I had sent them a complete analysis, with the exception of the rejectionist front, of course. I sent all Arab kings and presidents a complete analysis, but instead of replying they resorted to the old method of emotional reaction and convened the Baghdad conference. For how long will the destiny of the Arab nation be subject to emotion and inflexibility? If they accepted this for their own people, I will not accept it for Egypt or for their people.

We will reply to their message, or what they sent, by welcoming them. But they will not meet with me or with any official. My message across the world and what they are hearing now is that all the billions in the world cannot buy Egypt's will. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, I should not have taken the time of your esteemed assembly by talking about those who have isolated themselves under the slogan of rejection, negativism, hatred or rigidity. I have told you that we have chosen the difficult path and made the difficult decision. Every construction in the history of the evolution of mankind is bound to be obstructed by the carriers of the pickaxes of destruction. History will never go backward.

We are creating our history today by new construction in all walks of our life. We are establishing peace, democracy and prosperity. Peace will not bear fruit in the short or long term except through a sound construction of democracy. Once again, let us continue with the difficult decision and the difficult path.

As you know, while we were building democracy we were exposed to covetous movements that wanted democracy to retreat or collapse. The people had their say in the constitutional referendum to protect the democratic process from any aggression or squandering, so it will proceed on its correct path.

During the opening of the previous session of the assembly, I said the following: We are in the stage of building democratic traditions with the building of democracy. The firm traditions we are setting today are our responsibility before this generation and the generations to come. I also told you the following: Because of our vigilant ambition for more democracy, the sound exercise of democracy is the real safety valve for protecting this ambition from any shock, setback or apostacy. When we protect our ambition from pitfalls, we are pushing this ambition several steps forward.

We proceeded, brothers and sisters, in the building of democracy and democratic traditions with complete awareness and openmindedness. Through democratic dialog that Egypt conducted from one end of the country to the other after the public referendum, free opinion agreed on 27 points of the goal. I announced these points in my speech during last year's celebration of the July revolution anniversary. Therefore, I do not have to repeat them today. But I would like to sum them up in the following main and basic principles to assure the exercise of responsible democracy:

1. We need adherence to the principles of the 23 July revolution and all the social and political gains that the July and May revolutions achieved, and commitment to democratic socialism as a basis for our economic and political system in order to guarantee a sound balance of interests of the individual and the community on the one hand and man's material and spiritual needs on the other.

2. We need complete rejection of the call of atheism and bloody class struggle and the squandering of man's humanitarianism by the dictatorship of the single class, and no allowing of exploitation of the atmosphere of freedom and democracy to strike at the democratic system from within, and adherence to the method of observing the etiquette and honor of speech in dialog. This should be followed by a commitment by the state institutions, the political parties, trade unions and societies to formulate their own moral codes to exercise democracy and punish the small minority that violates these codes.

3. We need to view the call for the multiplicity of parties as an expression of democracy and consultation. Political action must be on the basis of objective and honest opposition that does not resort to instigation or doubt-casting and is committed to social peace and national unity. Such action is an essential element for the exercise of democratic rule.

The government that enjoys the support of the majority party or the one formed by the majority party is the government of all Egypt. The government deals with its supporters and opponents on an equal basis and under the canopy of freedom and the supremacy of law. The various parties should be allowed to express their views on the press and on general issues.

4. The people's ownership of the press represents a guarantee for the freedom of expression. The press is an authority of the state's authorities. The charter of journalistic honor should not condemn innocent people without evidence. Journalistic honor should also condemn the casting of doubts when they are not cast with sound bases. The higher journalistic council should be reformed. A new law for printing should be issued to assert the freedom of the press and to define its responsibilities and commitments. All papers should also be given the opportunity to publish various ideas.

5. It is necessary to expedite the issuance of the law of the socialist prosecutor and the law of the higher constitutional court.

In accordance with these positive democratic principles, and in accordance with the right granted to me based on Article 189 of the constitution, I asked your esteemed assembly to enter amendments in the constitution in a manner expressing our actual reality the three objectives.

A. To end the role of the Arab Socialist Union.

B. To set up a democracy based on the multiplicity of parties, to deepen the socialist democratic values, and to consolidate the alliance of the people's working forces in order to achieve national unity to defend the socialist peace and to build socialist democracy.

C. The constitution should stipulate that the press represents the Fourth Estate.

On 22 July I announced before the Central Committee that I would ask the People's Assembly to amend the parties law regarding the article pertaining to the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, so that this committee would be the consultative council for the Egyptian family. The law was also to be amended regarding the article pertaining to the quorum of the People's Assembly. The People's Assembly has the first and last option to define the restrictions and to enable the various parties to exercise their national responsibilities.

On the anniversary of the 23 July revolution, I also announced my decision to join the political action to form a new party. [word indistinct] all motives that had compelled me to take this decision. You may recall that I said that I will never hestitate in making my many decisions. These decidions were serious and had international dimenstions. But until the eve of the announcement to form the National Democratic Party, I was hesitant, and I implored Almighty God to guide me to the right decision. I did not have and I never will have a desire to add to my responsibilities in fulfilling my trust.

I decided to join in the political activity to build democracy. To build democracy is neither a war nor a battle.

It is rather a battle of ideas, opinions and freedom to entrench a new building and new traditions. The objective, first and foremost, is that the broad popular base should effectively participate, not formally, in making the decisions of your fate. We therefore endeavored to render to the National Democratic Party, which represents the overwhelming majority, a new and peerless model for democratic practice within the formation of the party, within its parliamentary body in the People's Assembly and in its responsible participation connecting it with the government and with the people's masses, whose demands and aspirations are protected by the party.

We do not want the party system that led us to a pseudodemocracy before the 23 July revolution. Nor do we want the domination of the one party or the one organization that gives individual forces a chance to dominate and exercise hegemony. We do actually and genuinely want a pure and clean democracy built on different opinions--a democracy in which the national, honest opposition is born and in which the majority does not become despotic, ignoring other opinions. We want a democracy in which the majority does not govern by old methods, but by a democratic, scientific method capable of achieving the first goal of democracy: that the executive decision be a translation of the popular decision.

Brothers and sisters, my mission in achieving democracy is not to preside over a party representing the majority.

However, my mission for this generation and for future generations is to contribute to a firm democratic structure capable of achieving the popular will sincerely and faithfully, and of providing a healthy atmosphere for the national, honest opposition to perform its role. The role of this opposition is an inevitable must for democratic political action.

As I said in the meetings of the parliamentary body of the National Democratic Party, I do not differentiate between a supporter and an opponent. While the will of the masses has dictated that I carry the trust of official responsibility as president of the republic, and while the mission of building genuine democracy has prompted me to form the National Democratic Party, I hope that you will all certainly know that the official responsibility and the party responsibility are a product of my primary responsibility, which is above all other responsibilities: my responsibility as head of the Egyptian family [applause]--the Egyptian family that is united in its national unity, cohesive in the firmness of its principles, and that is striving to achieve its goals and protect its political and social gains.

All this cannot be made or strengthened except through releasing all resources and incentives and heading toward creativeness and sacrifice under the shadow of the sovereignty of law and respect of the dignity of man. Our means to achieve this are the supporting view and the opposing view within one family. For the sake of this, I repeat and say that I am responsible to the Egyptian family for providing all liberties and the participation of the honest opinion of the opposition in the decision making process. In the same way, I am responsible for the commitment of the majority not to become a force of domination or a force exercising hegemony.

Therefore, I have requested the amendment of the constitution so that our democracy will be based on the multiplicity of parties without the trusteeship of anyone, and in order to make the press a fourth power. Then I requested the amendment of the parties law and then the amendment of the bill of the People's Assembly to allow its legislative and controlling powers all chances for achievement, respecting the view of others together with exercising your historic and constitutional responsibility, free from altercations and blackmail or other twisted attempts to deny the rights of the people's representatives to fully express the will of the people. Therefore, I have also requested the formation of the committee on values and shame. This committee was entrusted with the task of watching ethical conduct and the manners of dialog and serious, objective debate.

Brothers and sisters, democracy is a way of life. In essence, it is an ethical issue. We would be wasting the fruits of our life if we were to waste them in immoral and unethical argument which would only produce doubt and anarchy and deceive the masses. Democracy is our path to accomplishment. We do not want democracy to be a mere slogan because we have not hidden and will not hide behind any slogan. We want democracy to become an effective and influential force in the daily lives of the masses. Democracy will become such a force only if, together with the security, safety and supremacy of the law, it meets the needs of the masses and their legitimate demands for a dignified life which provides proper housing, satisfactory income and all kinds of services necessary for human life in our age.

If democracy is the fence of political security represented by respect for man's freedom and honor, then it is our only path to the achievement of food security, clothing security, health security and economic ecurity, which provide prosperity and comfort.

Under this new democratic system which provides the complete healthy atmosphere for the participation of all supporters and opponents in confronting the tremendous challenges in the way of our march toward prosperity and comfort, I announced a comprehensive change in the government's administration permitting the scientific democratic course to tackle the huge problems we are facing through quick and long term solutions.

The new cabinet was formed under the premiership of Dr Mustafa Khalil. [applause] It was assigned specific duties and clear aims in order that we may reach the beginning of the correct road leading to prosperity.

On this occasion I greet the prime minister on the statement he delivered to you, because the government of the majority party is the government of all Egypt. It will work in consultation with the party it represents, the opposition and those people with different opinions.

Proceeding from this democratic basis, the new cabinet has for the first time including three posts of deputy prime minister and two ministers to regulate the government's relationship with the deputies inside the assembly and with the party organizations outside the assembly so that there may be full interaction between the government and the majority party, which it represents, and between the government and the People's Assembly in each decision and in order that the decision may be issued in response to the demands of the masses.

Proceeding from this democratic basis, a decision was made when the new government was formed to cancel the Local Government Ministry and transfer all its jurisdictions and powers to the local government departments in the various governorates. This does not mean the transfer of the minister's jurisdiction to the governor, but rather the transfer of jurisdiction to all deicisionmaking levels, including the villages and quarters.

Proceeding from this democratic basis, it was also decided that the party committees in each governorate should participate in the nomination of the governorate's citizens to the post of governor, in accordance with the conditions demanded by the responsibilities of this post in each governorate. We do not prepare any responsible post to fit a special person. We first define the responsibilities of this post and then choose the most suitable and appropriate person of those who are able to discharge these responsibilities. This is the sound scientific course of democratic rule. Each governorate has its own characteristics, as you know. These characteristics are related to the governorate's location and productivity. It was my opinion that we should embark on a new democratic step by directly electing the governor. However, after the discussions of the National Democratic Party's parliamentary body I was convinced that it would be more appropriate for the election to come as the next step after the practical exercise of the experiment of complete democratic rule in all the provinces.

From this democratic basis also, the Information Ministry was abolished so that we may put an end to the state's domination of the information media and enable those media to run all their affairs by giving them full responsibilities and independent budgets and by giving them full freedom in their dealings and in carrying out their information and recreational message.

Also from this democratic basis and in order to emphasize democracy, the government committed itself to providing an opportunity for opposing opinions to be expressed in the information media.

From this democratic basis, culture was also liberated from the domination of officials and was protected against the infiltration of alien cultures which contradict the principles of our society and its traditions and which advocate one opinion and one way of thinking. In accordance with the new organization, culture programs and policy are placed in the hands of intellectuals and of knowledgeable and judicious people. Thus, the state's departments in the Culture Ministry become organs for application, not for imposition. They will do no harm to the rights of any employee in this ministry.

From this democratic basis, the government decided to introduce a new administrative method in all offices dealing with the daily affairs of the people. The officials on the spot have the right to issue decisions within the limits of the law and the available clear regulations. Thus we can completely overcome all obstacles to the daily affairs of the people raised by those who hide behind the centrality of the higher administrations or who are fearful or negligent in making quick decisions. This will occur through the presence of supervisory, followup and inspection machinery to insure the fairness of the decision.

From this democratic basis, the government also decided to make all opinions, criticism, proposals and ideas published in the press and designed to tackle programs the subject of study by all government departments, with a view to implementing what is good, thus realizing the practical aim of making the press the fourth estate in the state authorities.

As for some of the misled writers who behave impudently toward the people of Egypt and defy their collective will to build peace, democracy and prosperity, and who offer their writings to agent foreign press or rancorous hostile radios allocated to them to satisfy their material desire and greed for illegitimate money--they have stripped themselves of their legitimate presence within the fourth estate. The fourth estate is the estate of the honorable Egyptian writer. It is the faithful expression of the Egyptian conscience for the building of the Egypt of peace, the Egypt of democracy and the Egypt of prosperity. Anyone who bows to a foreign capital or uses himself to plot against our noble people, whose will has been united on the fact that they are the masters of their own decision and fate, will never be a member of this fourth estate. The decision of our people is peace, democracy and prosperity. [applause]

Here I call on the government also, on behalf of all communities of our noble people, to decisively resist any suspect or reactionary movements trying to stir up sectarian conflict, which are alien to our people's tolearnce and which violate the teachings of all religions. These conflicts are in essence an aggression against the freedom of belief, which is protected by the constitution and democracy.

Our national unity throughout the ages and generations has been one of the first signs of our nobility and one of the first banners of our glory. We thank God the Almighty that Egypt, which has fought in the battles of freedom, independence and liberation, has always triumphed through the unity of sacrifice, martyrdom and Egyptian blood from all its sons mixed on the good earth.

Brothers and sisters, the government will shortly present to you a statement about its general policy and its democratic executive method of work. The executive authority in this delicate period through which we are passing will depend on three mainstays to tackle the problems of the masses.

The first mainstay is to define programs with timetables for implementation by which the government will abide with regard to the urgent problems which affect the daily lives of the masses--short term programs and long term programs to remove the sufferings of the people and achieve a fair distribution of burdens.

The second mainstay is to define priorities through scientific and well-studied methods for confronting and solving the basic problems impeding progress and prosperity.

The third mainstay is that all executive action should be based on accurate statistics, well-studied plans and sound coordination among all the specialized departments.

Brothers and sisters, we are beginning a battle of transformation, which does not grow out of a vacuum. This battle is going on with full strength to achieve a tremendous historic transformation--transformation from the threat of war to the stability of peace, transformation from a slogan democracy to freely and honestly practiced democracy, transformation from the agonies of the acute economic crisis to the correct path leading us to progress and prosperity.

As I told you at the beginning of my speech, we have chosen the difficult decision and the difficult path. The priorities of the big problems are almost identical. We do not want cosmetic reforms or remedies, after which the problems will reappear and pile up. Henceforth our development plans must not create hopes which cannot be fulfilled. Our development plans must not contain inflated figures which are not based on established facts or which lack a comprehensive scientific basis.

Our major problems are interrelated. Each problem has its negative and positive effect on the other. We do not want to build a wall in order to cause another wall to fall. Food security is interrelated with irrigation, agriculture and industrialization. Clothing security cannot be dealt with in isolation from food security because it is also interrelated with organizing the agricultural cycles and crops. If we rely on cotton plantations for our clothing, to what extent will this be at the expense of grain and food crops?

All this is also interrelated with a correct definition of our ability to reclaim new land and plant it, with modern scientific methods for horizontal and vertical expansion and with providing new utilities for the new land. All this is also interrelated with industrial production and the open-door economic policy.

We will also be not able to decisively confront the problems of housing, prices and wages unless our remedy is correct and in accordance with a comprehensive policy based on an accurate map for our transformation to a peacetime economy.

If we are seeking today to quickly confront the numerous gaps, which constitute a psychological and material burden on the masses of the towns and villages in our daily life, the comprehensive planning which establishes a solid basis for our economic and social policy--this planning cannot avoid taking into consideration the losses in production we are sustaining as a result of the high rate of illiteracy or the horrible annual population increase.

Integrated planning cannot ignore a positive, quick approach to solving the problems of the Egyptian village, which has waited patiently for a long time. First among these problems are the problems of water, lighting and the use of modern machinery, there is also a need for a comprehensive review of the cooperative marketing system and the economic complexes. It will be necessary to quickly reach the point where the village council has full authority to make decisions.

As I told you, brothers and sisters, the road is difficult, because we have chosen the hard road. The only way we can progress on the difficult road is through being completely serious and disciplined, through fully meeting our national responsibility and through fulfilling this responsibility in all official and popular places of work.

These are the features of the coming stage. I will not accept any half solutions in this coming stage. The one who gives advance warning should not be blamed. It will be necessary to be completely serious and completely disciplined and to have absolute moral and national commitment in all official and popular places of work. [applause] all efforts must be mobilized for the hard work in this stage and there must be more sweat for the noblest message. It is not acceptable that we have not yet succeeded in the enlightened national utilization of the efforts of the youth--the youth of Egypt who have produced the glorious 6 October. The youth of Egypt are the first battalion that can creatively participate in the building of peace, democracy and prosperity. Nor is it acceptable that the efforts of Egyptian women, the chief givers in our country, the mothers of all the sons and of all building, should go to waste. [applause]

It is unreasonable, it is unacceptable that until today no full coordination has been established between the female, partisan, social, and official organizations so that the banners of work can be united and the activity concentrated to make the Egyptian family a proper offspring of our traditions and virtues. Our efforts to build peace, democracy and prosperity are being made for the sake of the big Egyptian family.

If all this constitutes the program for an integrated policy for the successful transition to the peace economy, I call on the government to include in its statement of policy before you unequivocal measures and decisions to remove all obstacles blocking productive economic openness. For this purpose the productive openness must not be aimed at attracting Arab and foreign capital only. Our openness must primarily depend on the savings of all the Egyptians. I also call on the government to give every guarantee that will insure foreign and Arab capital and insure the Egyptian savings and strengthen complete confidence in the Egyptian decision.

Approval of any project must be carried out after detailed technical studies are made through specific and clear channels. Then the decision will be final and irreversible. It is not a sound economic principle to seek justifications that shake confidence for mistakes for which we ourselves are responsible in the first and last place because we have been hasty in approving a project without study and then later find investment mistakes and change our minds about this project.

Brothers and sisters, since we are now experiencing the most magnificent and greatest events in our contemporary history, our common responsibility very persistently demands that we make the most magnificent and greatest sacrifices. Rising to the level of the great event requires us not to waste time. The Egypt of peace, democracy and prosperity will be built by the sons of Egypt, the sweat of Egypt and the will of Egypt. [applause]

Each of us, in his position, is responsible to his conscience first, before he is responsible to others. We are building an enormous structure. All eyes are turned toward us, following this great historic transformation. I am very confident that all of us, in all our positions, will never disappoint the confidence of the millions of people of the world who have given us their confidence and respect and who have put the Egyptian people in the highest place ever attained by any people in our contemporary life.

I am also fully confident that our new beginning represents an era of renaissance in our social, economic, cultural and technical life as we free all capabilities, encourage every incentive and adopt every creative idea. Before all this and after all this, we uphold the dignity of man with complete seriousness, complete discipline and complete moral and national commitment. These are the three weapons for the renaissance era.

I say and repeat that seriousness, discipline and commitment are not insubstantial words; they are clear values that are defined by the law. These values will not thrive unless the supremacy of the law is resolute in punishment and generous in requital. None of you should be afraid to issue a fair decision; all of you should repudiate the spirit of relying on others and of being courteous at the expense of making a fair decision. Whoever does not sweat is robbing the sweat of others. Whoever tricks the law in order not to work or in order to seek illegitimate gain is the first and ugliest enemy of man. [applause]

I have told you that innocent error in the race of work and sweat can be forgiven by the society of production and construction--our society. However, deviation will never be forgiven or treated with mercy or pity. [applause] Whoever allows himself to rob the sweat of others does not deserve the forgiveness of those who give most honorable sweat. Mercy or pity shown toward any deviation will add a new deviation to our society.

Brothers and sisters, you have ahead of you three long sessions of exhaustive, serious work. [applause] The masses who have given you their confidence rightly believe today that it is time they reaped the fruits after long patience with the difficulties of their day-to-day life. I hope that your new statutes will realize the first aim of their amendment, namely, effective and conscious ability to achieve.

The democracy for which you are drafting ethical concepts today requires that you give a practical interpretation to its higher meaning. It is to lessen the burdens of those who are sweating from hard work and of the deprived so that every citizen will feel that a real change is taking place in his daily life and earnings.

The democracy to which the people aspire as a road toward peace and prosperity requires that you be its leaders and guardians--with earnestness, discipline,and exemplary performance of your legislative and controlling responsibilities. This is the same commitment that I am asking from the government of the majority party. All of us are aware of the magnitude of the responsibility which the government will be shouldering during this massive historic transformation toward a new life and a new dawn.

Brothers and sisters, good, amity and light lie before us. In order to reach them we need hearts, arms and brains: hearts that throb with the purest of belief, arms that drip with the most honest sweat and brains that produce the sincerest ideas and the most accurate planning. Let this be our provision along the road to good, amity and light--the road of peace, democracy and prosperity. It is the difficult road, but there is no other. It is the difficult decision but it is the sound decision. Right will always prevail in the end. I implore God to grant you success and prosperity. I wish the assembly speaker, bureau and committees wisdom and success while performing their huge responsibilities so that we--people and government--will rise together to the sublimity of the current events. These events are truly the greatest and most magnificent events of our contemporary history.

"Our Lord!" they say,""let not our hearts deviate now after Thou hast guided us, but grant us mercy from Thine own presence; for Thou art the grantor of bounties without measures." Peace be upon you.

AMMAN COMMENTS ON KING HUSAYN'S ACTIVITIES AT SUMMIT

JN051722Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Arab nation is very hopeful that the Arab leaders meeting at the ninth summit conference in Baghdad will reach minimum agreement on a unified stand that will extricate the Arab situation from the current impasse and increase Arab ability to meet the grave challenges imposed by the latest strategic changes in the Middle East.

His Majesty King Husayn made large-scale moves in the Iraqi capital with his brother Arab leaders. He exerted utmost efforts to clear the Arab air and positively to address hindrances to joint Arab action. He kept in mind the importance of reason and logic in order to achieve clear and specific agreement among the Arab leaders in order to break the current impasse with the fewest losses and enable the Arab nation to face its future with a completely unified stand, action and objective.

His Majesty King Husayn used his good offices to achieve the following four aims:

First, to achieve unity of the Arab stand within the framework of the minimum agreement required on all issues on the agenda of the ninth summit conference.

Second, to insure the requirements of the frontline countries in the face of advancing Zionist aggression and to increase their ability to a level that will insure stopping and curbing this advance within limits that will not constitute new expansionist dangers in the Arab homeland.

Third, to back and support our brothers, the sons of the occupied land, so that they will be able to continue their steadfastness and confrontation of Israel's schemes to make them emigrate and evacuate territory, aiming at Judaizing occupied Arab land and annexing it to the racist Zionist entity.

Fourth, to put forth the Arab question in the international arena, depending on the realities of reason and logic without resorting to outbidding, convulsions or exaggeration. These have been fruitless political methods for the past 3 decades.

Although we do not want to remind the Arabs of a lack of seriousness regarding past summit conferences and their resolutions, and we do not want to say that failure to fulfill the commitments of these resolutions led to the continuation of Arab weakness in confronting defiant Zionist aggression, we do believe that the spirit of reconciliation that prevailed in the ninth Arab summit conference promises good tidings, provided there are guarantees not to go back to previous behavior and practices. These practices exhaust the Arab potential in the one Arab family.

Although what happened yesterday to the Arab summit delegation of President as-Sadat is painful, it must not be the end of the role of the great Egyptian people in the Arab cause. It also does not justify belittling the role of the Egyptian people in our joint fateful question.

Thus, we hope that the Arab leaders will reach logical, practical and realistic resolutions that will increase Arab power and support the frontline states in accordance with the magnitude of the danger, the spirit of seriousness, and the continuous commitment to the Arab cause and the nation's struggle to find a just and lasting settlement insuring Arab rights and precluding from a position of strength all acts of relinquishment that these rights are being subjected to. The future of the nation and the fate of its generations in the coming stages depend on these rights.

HUSAYN INVITES IRAQI PRESIDENT AL-BAKR TO VISIT

JN040750Y Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Nov 78 p 1 JN

[By AR-RA'Y correspondent]

[Text] Baghdad--His Majesty King Husayn has extended an invitation to Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to visit Jordan. President al-Bakr has welcomed this invitation. The date of the visit has not yet been fixed.

HUSAYN RETURNS FROM SUMMIT, LEAVES FOR BONN

JN060710Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Amman at dawn today for Bonn on an official visit of several days to the FRG at an invitation from President Walter Scheel.

Their majesties were seen off by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and a number of the Hashemite family members, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Senate President Bahjat at-Talhuni, Chairman of the National Consultative Council Ahmad al-Lawzi, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, ministers, senior state officials, and army officers.

Accompanying their majesties were the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, and his wife, Chief Chamberlain His Highness Prince Ra'd, Court Minister 'Amier Khammash, and Chairman of the National Planning Council Dr Hanna 'Awdah.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan was sworn in before His Majesty King Husayn and the cabinet as regent during his majesty's absence.

His Majesty King Husayn returned to the homeland early this morning after participating in the meetings of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad. His majesty was accorded an official sendoff in the Iraqi capital. Participating in the sendoff were His Excellency President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Revolution Command Council members, and senior Iraqi officials.

His majesty was received at the airport by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, several Hashemite family members, the Senate president, the chairman of the National Consultative Council, his excellency the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the chief chamberlain, the ministers and a number of senior state officials and army officers.

Returning with his majesty were the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the minister of state for cabinet affairs and education minister, the minister of state for foreign affairs, and the members of the Jordanian delegation to the Arab summit conference.

PAPERS LAUD BAGHDAD SUMMIT RESULTS, JOINT ARAB ACTION

JN060815Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 6 Nov 78 JN

[Press review]

[Text] In their editorials the Jordanian papers today comment on the results of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad and the need for joint Arab action during this critical stage for the Arabs.

Under the headline "The Greatest of All Summits," AR-RA'Y writes: The resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference are commensurate with the challenges facing our Arab nation. They represent the minimum level of Arab agreement required to face these challenges.

The paper says that joint Arab action has assumed utmost importance following the Arab nation's commitment to the Palestine question and all its aspects and to the area surrounding the Zionist aggressive entity. Joint Arab action in the future state has also assumed importance following the common awareness of the countries that participated in the summit conference of their responsibilities toward the burdens shouldered by the frontline countries.

The paper says: Like the Arab leaders, we hope that Egypt will return to the Arab fold and renounce the Camp David agreements that have been totally rejected on the pan-Arab level so the Arab nation will be in a position to freely chart the path of a just and comprehensive peace in the area.

Concluding its editorial, the paper says: From this angle the Baghdad summit is the greatest of all summits. We hope that its resolutions, both declared or undeclared, will strengthen the unity of existence and destiny on the pan-Arab level and the unity of Arab blood throughout the frontline countries in the face of aggression.

Under the headline "Arab Consensus at the Baghdad Summit," AL-AKHBAR writes: The Arab countries have managed to unanimously adopt a unified resolution. This was the most difficult obstacle that faced the summit. But the will of the leaders and the nation, plus the need to meet the challenges of this stage, enabled them to surmount this obstacle.

AL-AKHBAR says that the Arabs took pride in King Husayn's role and the Jordanian stand toward all issues that were discussed. The Jordanian role under the leadership of King Husayn was the pioneer and important role that brought views closer and brought about a common denominator among the brother leaders to adopt one unified stand that the entire Arab nation has been waiting for to face the new grave stage. The Baghdad conference was and will be the historic crossroads in the contemporary stage of the Arab history.

DAILIES COMMENT ON AS-SADAT'S REFUSAL TO RECEIVE DELEGATION

JN050715Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Press review]

[Text] The editorials of today's papers focus on President as-Sadat's refusal to receive the Arab delegation dispatched by the Baghdad summit and its repercussions for Arab solidarity.

In its comment, AR-RA'Y writes: Our fears and those of every Arab devoted to the Arab cause that certain events had been deliberately planned in advance have been confirmed. The Arab leaders now convening in Baghdad must take their cue from President as-Sadat's response and join ranks to confront the Zionist onslaught which will be more vicious after the Camp David accords.

The paper adds: The Egyptian people will remain in our heart. We hope that the absence of the Egyptian people from the Arab arena will be temporary.

AD-DUSTUR writes: We would have wished the delegation sent to Cairo was formed at higher level. If the Arab leaders are serious and sincere about opening a dialog with Cairo, logic dictates that the delegation should have been formed from the leaders themselves.

The paper adds: What took place yesterday constitutes a painful pan-Arab, ethical, and diplomatic tragedy beyond description. There is no hope of mending the rift between As-Sadat and the Arab leaders, particularly after As-Sadat's speech yesterday.

AL-AKHBAR comments: The initiative was inevitable even though all signs and events since the Camp David summit have indicated that President as-Sadat has gone beyond the point of no return in his endeavors to achieve a separate peace with Israel. Nobody denies the importance of the role the Egyptian people have played and can play in building the desired Arab future. Nobody wants matters to reach a state of estrangement between the Arab peoples on the one hand and the Egyptian people on the other. Yet despite its positive aspects, this initiative was refused by President as-Sadat.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH BULGARIA APPROVED

JN051631Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1545 GMT 5 Nov 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 5 Nov--The cabinet approved today a 2-year cultural and scientific program between Jordan and Bulgaria.

The program, which stems from the agreement concluded between the two countries, covers the exchange of professors, student delegations and cultural visits.

CHAMBER SPEAKER AL-AS'AD LEAVES FOR ATHENS

NC031756Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Before leaving for Athens today, Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad said that he will visit Jubayl soon to inspect conditions in the Shi'ite villages. He added that his visit to Athens is private.

NATIONAL LIBERALS EXPEL DEPUTY FROM PARTY

NC051818Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 5 Nov 78 NC

[Text] The National Liberal Party held an extraordinary meeting during which it discussed the latest developments in the country and adopted appropriate decisions.

The party then discussed the attitude of one of its members, Deputy Fu'ad Lahhud. The party decided to dismiss Lahhud and to consider him as not belonging to any establishment associated with the National Liberal Party.

SYRIANS RELEASE LEBANESE ARAB ARMY COMMANDER AL-KHATIB

NC050654Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 5 Nov 78 NC

[Text] It was reported by some sources in Beirut that Syrian authorities released Lt Ahmad al-Khatib [commander of Arab Army of Lebanon detained by the Syrians] and his colleague, Lt Col Yusuf Mansur. The same sources say that Al-Khatib and Mansur, who are army deserters, are back in their homes. Western [Beirut] papers published a picture of Lt al-Khatib and said that representatives of political parties as well as popular delegations congratulated him on his safe return.

VOL: LEBANESE FORCES SPOKESMAN MAKES STATEMENT

NC031603Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 3 Nov 78 NC

[Statement by the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces command, 3 November 1978]

[Text] In order to clairfy the complexities arising from the regrettable incident to which the aides of the Lebanese defense minister were subjected and to prevent any divergent interpretations which might result from the incident, the command of the Lebanese Forces asks that the partisan leaderships not be involved, implicitly or explicitly, in any acts of suppression or countersuppression, because this does not concern them in the least.

I hope these forces will continue to support the real legal authority, the unity of the establishment and anyone who loves Lebanon and assists in clearing the atmosphere.

VOL: CALM FOLLOWS SYRIAN SHELLING IN BEIRUT

NC052035Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 5 Nov 78 NC

[Text] At 2140 tonight Syrian forces opened DSHK and antiarmor fire on Sami as-Sulh and Badaru Streets. Exploding RPG rockets were also heard. However, the situation fell silent at 2200.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS ON AMIN, NYERERE TO EXERCISE RESTRAINT

LD041440Y Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent cables to Presidents Nyerere of Tanzania and Idi Amin of Uganda calling on them to exercise restraint and to try to solve the problems between their two countries by peaceful means, explaining that Africa is facing a fierce battle against colonialism and racism and that Africans should direct all their energies and potentials toward winning the battle against colonialism and racism.

This morning Secretary of Information Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy left Tripoli on a special mission from Al-Qadhdhafi to the two presidents. This is within the framework of Libya's moves to repair the rift between the two sister African countries.

Peace Mission Progresses

LD051840Y Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] JANA, Dar es Salaam, 5 Nov--Muhammad Abu al-Qasim az-Zuwayy, Libyan information and culture secretary, is due to arrive in Dar es Salaam today from Uganda, in the framework of Arab Libyan moves designed to heal the rift between the African countries. Az-Zuwayy arrived in Kampala yesterday, dispatched by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and held talks with President Idi Amin of Uganda. Muhammad az-Zuwayy is due to meet with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania today.

Comments on Baghdad Summit

LD051634Y Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Now Arab brothers, we present a recording of an interview our correspondent had with the commander of the revolution, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, on the occasion of the cultivation season at a project in Southwest Benghazi.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] Brother Compatriots: We are now with the leader of the great 1 September revolution at one of the production sites where he is personally directing the heavy machinery used to remove all buildings and walls which blocked the agricultural lands and prevented their exploitation. In this short interview, brothers, we will try to use the opportunity to meet the leader and to ask him to clarify some points for us pertaining this work and other important issues.

The Arab summit conference is holding discussions in Baghdad. The entire Arab nation expected you to attend. We see, however, that you are here today and for the last few days, standing amid hundreds of peasants and urging them to work hard. What are the reasons behind your absence from the conference?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The conference is called a summit conference but we do not have a summit or a base. Though some countries still have a top and a bottom, we here are all at the summit. We do not have a president to attend a summit and a people on the bottom. The entire people are at the summit. Therefore any Libyan can do the job, particularly if he is the foreign secretary. Brig Abu Bakr Jabir Yunis, the commander in chief of the armed forces, went to participate in these meetings, which are called summit meetings.

That is one point. The other point is that the question under discussion at the conference in Iraq is that of financial aid to the confrontation states. Even if that was not decided upon and even if the summit was not held in Baghdad, the question is under discussion by the popular conferences, which will decide on the matter without the Baghdad conference. The Baghdad conference will neither add nor reduce our aid responsibility. We are pledged to offer aid. We referred the matter to the popular conferences to agree on aid to Syria, Jordan and the Palestine resistance. Even if the Baghdad conference, which is mainly concerned with aid, had not been held, we would have dealt with aid and established a fund.

Also we recognize the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation as the true front to tackle the enemy. [words indistinct] Then there is the point of rapprochement between Syria and Iraq, which is of interest to us. That was achieved even before the Baghdad conference. We have tried to insure the success of this rapprochement. We are grateful and have expressed our pleasure at this rapprochement.

As to the question of Egypt, it was proposed that it be given aid if it retreats from the steps it has taken. If everybody betrays and then says he will retreat, and we give him money, we will be setting a serious precedent. Then it becomes a matter of business; it is no longer a question of a nation, a sacred question and a question of struggle against the enemy. Besides, as far as we are concerned, we do not need to discuss this matter in Baghdad. We have finished dealing with the matter and have placed Egypt on the blacklist, for agreeing with the enemy. Any Arab country that deals with Egypt following the signing of the treaty with the enemy will also be placed on the blacklist and the Arab boycott of Israel will be applied against it and against Egypt. [words indistinct] [end recording]

PALESTINIAN COUNCIL MEMBER ADDRESSES LOCAL ASSEMBLY

LD051352Y Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tajura, 5 Nov JANA--"Abu Mazin, member of the Palestine National Council, attended yesterday the discussions of the basic people's congress in Tajura. In his speech at the congress, 'Abu Mazin praised the part played by the people's congresses and committees as the true agency through which all the people could attain their rights and ensure their progress. He also mentioned the support, which the Jamahiriya gave to the confrontation countries, which continued to oppose colonial plans and solutions of surrender.

'Abu Mazin outlined the difficulties through which the Palestinian people were passing, and the Zionist persecution of the Arabs in the occupied land. He also stressed the necessity of increasing the solidarity with the Palestinians in view of the plots the reactionary imperialist forces and Zionism hatched against them. The Palestinians, he emphasized, knew no way other than the gun, by which they will regain their rights and their land.

MOROCCO

MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BRINGS MESSAGE TO KING HASSAN

LD050752Y Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye arrived at Nuwasir international airport this evening carrying a message from the Malian president to King Hassan II.

He said that he is carrying with him a message from President Traore to King Hassan dealing with bilateral relations and relations among the countries of the region.

PRIME MINISTER SAYS MOROCCO WILL HOLD 'ITS SAHARA'

LD041819Y Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Rabat, 4 Nov, (MAP)--The Superior Planning Council, headed by Prime Minister Ahmed Osman, declared Friday that "Morocco will never renounce an inch of its Sahara."

The Superior Planning Council, held since Monday to study the three-year "austerity" plan and the 1979 budget, also adopted measures that will hold the Kingdom's growth to a steady 4-6 percent. To reduce rising housing rents, the council urged the Islamic Affairs Ministry to lower rents on dwellings throughout the country. The Rabat government also decided to forge ahead with Saharan development projects such as railroads, ports, hospitals, and fishing infrastructure.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI IN 'CONSTANT CONTACT' WITH NYERERE, AMIN

NC040801Y Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 4 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Nov (AFP)--Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri, current chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), is in constant contact with Presidents Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Idi Amin of Uganda over the dispute between Dar es Salaam and Kampala, the daily newspaper AS-SAHAFAH said today.

It said the presidents of the two neighbors were maintaining contact, explaining to President Numayri their positions in the dispute.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC'S DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

LD031928Y Omdurman Domestic Service in English 1545 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president of the Republic and supreme commander of the People's Armed Forces, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, received the Chinese deputy chief of staff and his accompanying delegation in the presence of Maj Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, the chief of Staff in the people's palace last night.

President Numayri reviewed the developing Khartoum-Peking relations in the military, political, economical, social and cultural spheres with the delegation. During the meeting, President Numayri praised the role of China in supporting Sudan. President Numayri expressed the keenness of Sudan in promoting relations with China. He welcomed the visit of comrade [name indistinct], the Politbureau member and the vice president of the national council of the representatives of the Chinese people on the 17th of this month.

During the meeting, the head of the Chinese delegation hailed the Chinese-Sudanese relations and praised President Numayri's and Sudan's effective role in the Arab and African spheres.

In a statement to SUNA, the chief of staff, Maj Gen 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, described the talks between the Sudanese and the Chinese sides as a success.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA JUN VISITS PRESIDENT IN BONN

LD031552Y Tunis TAP in English 1350 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Bonn, 3 Nov (TAP)--During his stay in the German Federal Republic, Bourguiba Jun, the president's special adviser, held talks Friday with President Bourguiba who is now in Bonn for a medical check up.

Bourguiba Jun went also to Tunisia's embassy in Bonn where he held talks with the Tunisian Ambassador Driss Guga who introduced to him the embassy staff and the Tunisian institutions represented in the German Federal Republic. Besides, Bourguiba Jun attended with the Tunisian ambassador in Bonn the reception organized by the Algerian in Bonn on the occasion of the Algerian national day celebration. In other respects, Bourguiba Jun had an hour interview with Van Well, secretary of state for German Federal Republic foreign affairs, the interview about [as received] the bilateral relations and the present international topics.

ENVOY CONVEYS MESSAGE TO BOUMEDIENE AT ALGERIAN EMBASSY

LD031608Y Tunis TAP in English 1353 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 Nov (TAP)--Upon President Bourguiba's instructions, 'Abd al-Hamid 'Ammar, Tunisia's ambassador in Moscow, went Wednesday to the residence of Algeria's embassy in Moscow to convey to the Algerian President Houari Boumediene, President Bourguiba's good wishes. On behalf of President Bourguiba a bunch of flowers was offered to the Algerian president.

BOURGUIBA APPEALS TO NYERERE, AMIN FOR CEASE-FIRE

LD031740Y Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In the face of the escalation of the crisis between Tanzania and Uganda, President Habib Bourguiba sent out two cables, one to President Julius Nyerere and one to Marshal Idi Amin Dada. Here is the text of the cables:

I find it my duty, in view of my intense preoccupation with developments in the conflict which broke out between the two sister countries, Tanzania and Uganda, to appeal to the spirit of African fraternity and solidarity and call on you to declare an immediate cease-fire. Tunisia recommends the use of all means to restore peace and to immediately commence negotiations that would make it possible to find a just, peaceful settlement according to the dictates of the OAU charter and the commitments it contains.

I appeal to you both to listen to the voice of a friend, and to spare both sister Tanzania and sister Uganda the consequences of a confrontation, which is not in the interests of the two peoples and which would increase the intensity of the crisis now known to this African region.

Signed: Habib Bourguiba, president of the Republic of Tunisia.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR COMMUNIQUE CLAIMS NEW VICTORY ON 2 NOVEMBER

LD052236Y Algiers APS in French 1100 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] APS SDAR (liberated territories)--On 2 November, the Saharan People's Liberation Army [ALPS] attacked occupation forces of the annexationist regime of Rabat. Our fighters carried out violent attacks in southern Morocco. This is reported in a SDAR Defense Ministry communique published last night. An enemy column, the communique says, escorted by tanks was intercepted by the ALPS at Tarf en Nous, about 60 kilometers southeast of Lemsled. Our fighters' intensive fire has sown disarray and panic in the ranks of the enemy forces of which 14 soldiers were killed and nearly 20 others wounded. Three armored fighting vehicles and four heavy trucks of the occupation forces were destroyed by our fighters who seized seven FAL rifles, one MAG machinegun and two jeeps the communique of the SDAR Ministry of Defense concludes.

BEGIN DENIES CARTER 'SNUB'; CALLS MEETING SIGNIFICANT

TA031346Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The U.S. radio and television networks yesterday reported the fact that Prime Minister Menahem Begin and President Carter were both in New York, only a few dozen meters away from each other, and that President Carter did not invite the prime minister to talk. Ultimately the prime minister was invited for a short meeting with the President. In an interview with our envoy Shalom Qital, Menahem Begin commented on the meeting with the President. [begin recording]

[Begin] Since I arrived in the United States yesterday, I have constantly heard on every broadcast that the President--as they said in English--snubbed me. In Hebrew this means something like he tried to hurt me, perhaps even did something which is a condemnation. Then they said I was cold-shouldered, as though he demonstrated coolness toward me. This was not my impression, and I shall explain why. I did not ask to meet with President Carter. The ambassador is sitting here, and he can testify that I asked him not to request a meeting with President Carter this time. I came at the invitation of this Christian organization. The dates were to have been different but there was some confusion, and I was invited by the Canadian prime minister to be an official guest in his country. I was supposed to stay here only 24 hours. Now, however, I will remain a couple of days, because I must also work for the bonds and raise money we need to build apartments. It was merely a concidence that he was in New York at the same time I was, and there was no plan that we meet. At any rate, I did not ask to see the President. I have met him five times; four of which were at his request and once--in December 1977--I asked to see him concerning our peace plan. And he immediately responded. This time I did not ask for a meeting. So how can it be called snubbing? I could understand it if I had asked to see him and he had said: I do not agree and I do not want to; then I would have regarded this as an insult. But if I did not ask, what is the insult? Nevertheless, this is how every station regarded and interpreted it.

The secretary of state was here. We discussed the major political issues. Suddenly he said that he was called to the phone by the President. A few minutes later he returned from the telephone call and told me: The President wishes to see you at 1330. Is it all right with you? I certainly agreed. At 1330 we left. Later it emerged--and I did not know about it--that Governor Carey was with the President, as well as several senators and other congressmen and friends--like Moynihan--and the meeting was most friendly. We embraced, and everything was very cordial. The President made a speech about Israel and its status and desire for peace. No better speech could have been made.

He did not wish to reply to any question from the reporters about the settlement issue. When the question was raised, I said: Well, we do have differences of opinion. Are there no differences of opinion between man and wife? And we laughed. And when the secretary of state was asked: What about the West Bank? His answer was: I do not wish to make any announcement.

So we can see that even this issue of the settlements did not tense things up at all, and there is no need to always get that impression.

I know and can say once more: We are doing precisely what I had told President Carter at Camp David. This is what we will do. However, the President's cordiality was very heartwarming. It is good. I think that this meeting with President Carter, which to a certain degree was incidental, will have future significance. [end recording]

WEIZMAN INTERVIEWED UPON ARRIVAL IN ISRAEL

TA032057Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Minister Weizman returned to Israel this afternoon to report to the cabinet on the progress of the peace talks and to receive its approval for details that have already been worked out. Our correspondents 'Amiram Nir and Elimelekh Ram talked with Minister Weizman at Ben-Gurion Airport. [begin videotape]

[Ram] Mr Defense Minister, when the foreign minister and you returned from the United States, you expressed the hope that the decision on fleshing out the settlements would not make it more difficult to continue the negotiations. Is this what really happened?

[Weizman] There have been a few difficulties, but we are continuing and we have made progress.

[Ram] Would you say that you overcame those difficulties?

[Weizman] Both sides have overcome.

[Ram] Both sides--meaning the United States and Israel, or Egypt and Israel?

[Weizman] No, Egypt, Israel, the United States. Everybody overcame difficulties. I wouldn't want to discuss this question now, but there is no doubt that this is a question of substance. I also said--I think before I left--that it had in some way contributed to a serious discussion. It is perhaps better that it started now rather than a few years from now.

[Ram] Do you share the assessment that the U.S. position on the issue of linkage is more intransigent than the Egyptian position?

[Weizman] Look, Elmelekh, I beg you not to get into this. I came here for a definite purpose, to report to the cabinet on Sunday. In particular, I have military issues on which I must report to the cabinet and have to receive its view and advice and agreement. I certainly wouldn't like to debate this familiar subject that you call the linkage. I think that we are approaching a conclusion which, I hope, will be acceptable to the cabinet. I am not bringing this subject up for discussion on Sunday, but progress was made last week, including on the particular subject you asked me about.

[Ram] You mentioned a conclusion you wish to bring to the cabinet. Does that conclusion include subjects that deviate from the guidelines you received?

[Weizman] No, I don't think there are things that deviate--certainly not in the military sphere--but this is simply the procedure that has developed in the course of the negotiations. One has to remember: This is the first time that peace has been discussed. In the past we discussed interim settlements, truces--all sorts of agreements have occurred in the last 30 years between the State of Israel and the Arab countries--but this is the first time that a peace agreement has been discussed. None of us has ever done this.

The cabinet sits here, and quite understandably, its members want to know what is happening, they want to learn it from a primary source, they want to express their opinion, they want to share in the discussion and they want to feel that they are also determining the moves, not just the foreign minister and myself in the United States, or the prime minister.

Since this is the case, it was agreed among the prime minister, the foreign minister and I had yesterday that it behooves one to go home and report, and then it was agreed that I'd be the one to go.

[Nir] Mr Weizman, can it be said that in the military framework, which is the important part of your report here--the main reason you came here--can it be said that all the topics, or the better part of the topics have been concluded?

[Weizman] I would say that the decisive majority has been concluded. When I say concluded, I mean there is an understanding between us and the other delegations there. This necessitates cabinet approval and a profound discussion. We are approaching an entirely new era.

I'd like to take this opportunity to say briefly: We're approaching a new era. What is written in the document is of great importance. In military matters, and especially regarding other subjects, and the form and spirit of life, the mutual understanding in this coexistence that is new for us, with a nation like the Egyptian people--this will be of vast importance, not just what is written in the document, all its importance notwithstanding. I'd also like to say this: We have to get used to the fact that we--if we succeed, and I hope that we do succeed--will face a life different than we have ever lived. It will be possible, at some stage, to make a trip to Egypt, it will be possible to continue making excursions into the Sinai. Of course, it will be necessary to receive a permit, must as the Egyptians will have to receive a visa to enter the State of Israel, but the whole way of life will be completely different. The issue of security will naturally be hovering closely overhead. Coexistence has a vast impact on the issue of security.

[Nir] When you talk of things that are not written in the document, does this mean that understandings will be reached, or have already been reached, understandings that will not appear in the peace treaty, but will affect life in the field?

[Weizman] Look, this is not a matter of reaching understandings; one has to make progress in the course of coexistence. What I am talking about may be very abstract, but it is of great importance. Look, when you are meeting abroad, 3 weeks, 4 weeks--I have been away from home for 1 week--and you are there under the pressure of the negotiations.... When you are reading the papers, you sometimes catch yourself wondering. Therefore, I'd like to say on this occasion: We must try to imagine how we will be living, including all the positive and negative things, above all military cautiousness. This requires the agreement and military appendix, which will provide the guarantees if there is--God forbid--a blown fuse. The State of Israel will be secure in a crisis.

I hope that we will eventually reach an understanding that will enable us to keep the finger less on the trigger. But undoubtedly, in the initial stages--and I'm saying this not only as defense minister, but as an Israeli--we will have to maintain vigilance in armor, the air force, in intelligence; and they will do the same. I only hope that gradually we will be able to safeguard ourselves not just with tank turrets, but also with the spirit and the way of life in which we will be coexisting with the Egyptians.

[Ram] Mr Weizman, talking about concrete issues, could you hint, at least, at on what issues have not been resolved?

[Weizman] No, I wouldn't want to give hints, because I don't want to say things before I report to the cabinet on Sunday. I think the cabinet is entitled to hear first.

[Ram] Are you bringing a draft agreement to the cabinet, and are you going to ask the cabinet to approve that draft?

[Weizman] I am bringing the cabinet a report on the situation we now face, with a number of open issues on which I'll ask--as I said earlier--the cabinet's opinion, advice and, if possible, also seek its approval. I am not bringing anything that has been concluded. Anything concluded in Washington will be, I estimate, presented by the prime minister. That discussion will be the final one in a plenary session of the cabinet with the prime minister, the foreign minister and myself, and with Minister Moda'i, who will also be returning after the oil talks. Then the cabinet will make its decisions.

[Ram] Are those open issues that you are bringing with you accepted by you, by the foreign minister and the prime minister, and will you seek cabinet approval for them?

[Weizman] On a number of things, definitely yes. We will bring a number of things that represent our view, and we will bring them up for discussion. The cabinet will decide.

[Ram] Could you take the risk of specifying a certain date for the signing and perhaps also the place of the signing, where the ceremony will be held?

[Weizman] This is not a matter for gambling. Look, there is no betting. I wouldn't want to do this now. I think we are close. There are still problems, I wouldn't want to set a date or time. I think it would be unwise to specify a day or date on which we will reach an agreement. [end videotape]

TREASURY SURPRISED BY BEGIN'S REQUEST FOR U.S. LOAN

TA051407Y Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 5 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yosef Peri'el]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin's decision to request a special loan from the United States to implement the peace agreement--rather than a grant as had been decided on in Jerusalem--has Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich and the top level of his ministry absolutely dumbfounded.

Sources close to the finance minister said last night that if Israel fails to change the request made by Mr Begin, it will be a misfortune that may last for generations and perhaps even a historic tragedy, since a loan of that magnitude will implicate Israel in colossal economic difficulties, from which it would barely be able to extricate itself in the foreseeable future.

Senior Treasury officials learned of the prime minister's asking U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance for a loan only from media reports over the weekend. On the eve of Begin's departure for the United States, there was a meeting between him and Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich and Treasury Director General 'Amiram Sivan. Sivan had prepared a detailed document that was presented to Begin for transmission to the Americans. The document mentioned Israel's request for the special aid required to implement the peace agreement, amounting to about $3.5 billion. The document contained an explicit Israeli request FOR A GRANT (the emphasis as in the original document) and not for a loan.

The DAVAR correspondent has learned that in earlier U.S.-Israeli contacts that were held in recent weeks, the United States made it clear that it was ready to honor its pledge to assist in the construction of the two Negev airfields through a monetary grant, but now, after Begin's request for a loan, it is doubtful whether the Americans will again consent to a grant, even if only a partial one.

The document presented by the Treasury to Begin detailed various Israeli projects resulting from the peace agreements and estimated their cost. The document also specified the need for a grant (and not a loan) and explained the State of Israel's present debts, about $11 billion, and its absolute inability to burden this volume of debts with an additional loan of about $3.5 billion.

The heads of the Treasury were also stupefied by the terms which Begin included in the loan request. It has been reported from Washington that Begin asked for a low-interest loan to be repaid in 25 years. Such terms are much worse than terms applying to Israel now receives from Washington are for periods of 30 to 40 years, there is no such loan for the 25-year period that Begin requested.

At the end of last week the heads of the Treasury asked the prime minister's party in Washington for clarifications about his request. Until last night no clarifications had been received. It is espected that, in view of today's cabinet session, a report on the subject may arrive from Washington (or from Canada) this morning. It is possible that the subject will be broached for discussion at the cabinet meeting, and ways will be examined to change the prime minister's request.

Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich refused last night to react to the prime minister's request for a loan, saying he was obliged not to comment.

Dayan, Vance Discuss Issue

TA060859Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 6 Nov 78 p 2 TA

[By Yo'el Marcus]

[Excerpt] At a meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan "corrected" Prime Minister Menahem Begin's mistake of suddenly requesting the entire financial aid to cover the Sinai withdrawal expenditures in the form of a loan.

Dayan clarified that the prime minister did not mean that the aid for constructing the Negev airfields would also be a loan. Israel would like to have these funds, amounting to approximately $1 billion, as a grant in the spirit of the understanding reached at Camp David, while the aid should be a loan with easy terms.

The prime minister clearly deviated from the document he brought from Israel--and which was supposed to be handed to Vance--concerning the aid. This document was prepared in Jerusalem by Finance Ministry specialists. It is not clear whether Begin consulted Dayan before he decided to ask for the loan. Begin apparently estimated that Israel stands a better chance of receiving the entire sum it requested if it creates the impression that the reference is to a loan. He thought that this way the matter would also be more acceptable to the public.

Labor Party Opposes Loan

TA052035Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The Labor Party has expressed vehement objections to the intention to obtain a loan instead of a grant from the United States.

The party's reaction team says that in the name of holding high the national head the prime minister is bending us for dozens of years and unnecessarily increasing our dependence on the United States. The government must insist on the just demands it makes of the United States and withdraw any proposal that subjects the future of the state for many years to come.

CABINET CONVENES TO HEAR WEIZMAN REPORT ON MILITARY PACT

NC050748Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 5 Nov 78 NC

[Text] The cabinet is about to convene for its regular weekly session. The defense minister will brief the cabinet on the progress made in the Washington negotiations.

Our military correspondent reports that Minister Weizman will submit an almost completed draft of the military agreement to the cabinet. Only two problems remain unsolved: the stationing of surface-to-air missiles in the Sinai and the warning stations in Sinai. It has been agreed that Egypt will not station surface-to-air missiles in the Sinai and that Israel, Egypt or the United States will not set up warning stations there.

Another subject that will be discussed in the cabinet meeting is the U.S. aid that will be granted to Israel after the conclusion of the agreement. Our correspondent in Washington reports this morning that the U.S. reply is expected this week. Israel wants to make an adjustment on this subject prior to the conclusion of the peace treaty with Egypt.

Our correspondent Zvi Lidar reports that sharp discussions are expected in the cabinet between supporters and opponents of the prime minister's proposal on a loan from the United States on easy terms instead of a grant. According to various assessments, following the withdrawal some $6 to $10 billion will be needed on the civilian level, in addition to $3 billion on the military level.

Our correspondent in the Knesset, Razi Barq'i, says that efforts are being made this morning to convene the Defense and Foreign Relations Committee to hear a briefing from Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman before he briefs the Likud faction. Members of the committee have criticized the government and the defense minister for failing to brief the committee, as was promised.

Yadin Comments on Session

TA051605Y Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 Nov 78 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Excerpt] The cabinet, sitting as the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, held a 6-hour session, during which it heard a report from the defense minister on the military appendix to the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. The debate will continue tomorrow, and at the end of tomorrow's session decisions will be made which will provide guidelines for the Israeli delegation for the continuation of the negotiations. The defense minister's return to Washington has been postponed until the day after tomorrow due to the additional session. Our correspondent Moshe Hakohen has a report on Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin's remarks after the session. [begin recording]

[Yadin] The defense minister reported on everything that has to do with the military appendix, and I reported on the negotiations on the peace treaty in general, according to the points raised during the meeting between the prime minister and Secretary Vance--in the presence of the defense and foreign minister--on Wednesday, if I am not mistaken.

The cabinet discussed everything pertaining to the military agreement; the debate on all the other problems will take place tomorrow. At the end of tomorrow's debate we will make decisions both about the military appendix and about the points themselves.

[Hakohen] The deputy prime minister made it clear thet the defense minister did not bring a new formula for the peace treaty but presented problems involved in the military appendix to the existing treaty, which was drawn up in the Blair House talks. These issues still require a cabinet decision.

[Yadin] Concerning the second issue--the problem of the formula of the peace treaty--no draft has been brought, but several problems being negotiated were discussed by the prime minister and Secretary Vance. The delegation agreed on several questions, but announced that they must be discussed and approved by the cabinet; on some problems they have not yet reached agreement. The cabinet will hold a debate and make decisions on all these issues tomorrow.

[Hakohen] Professor Yadin rejected the assumption that the reason that today's session was so long and that the defense minister's stay has been extended by 24 hours is that the cabinet has rejected the proposals he brought with him from Washington .

[Yadin] At first, the defense minister thought that he would be here mainly for the debate on the military agreement, which is what he was mainly involved with. However, the cabinet thought that it would be very important that, as a cabinet member and a participant in the talks, the defense minister be here when we discuss the other clauses as well, even though we have all the information, because he would be able: A. to form an idea; [as heard] and B. to give us background information on these issues. This is the reason that the cabinet requested that the defense minister be here during tomorrow's cabinet session.

[Hakohen] Will tomorrow's cabinet session be the last before the peace treaty is initialed, Professor Yadin was asked. His reply: All the estimates so far on the date on which the negotiations will end have been proven false.

[Yadin] I think that when the defense minister said that he was convinced, and also hoped, that the negotiations would end within the 3-month limit set at Camp David, his assumption was well-founded. [end recording]

Other Ministers Comment

TA051852Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 5 Nov 78 TA

[From the Evening Newsreel]

[Excerpt] As far as is known, a sharp argument took place in the cabinet today over military aspects of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. Many commented on this subject today. Three ministers--Tamir, Nissim and Landau--even expressed criticism and raised difficult questions. It is assumed that the criticism was mainly over the issue of transferring the Israeli airfields from the Sinai to the Negev.

The fear that construction of the airfields in the Negev will take over 3 years and that when Israel completes its withdrawal from the Sinai, the new airfields will not yet be operational. The assumption is that Egypt will not consent to postponing the date of withdrawal beyond the 3 years mentioned in the agreements. In the light of this assumption, questions were raised about Israel's defense capability until the construction of the new airfields is completed.

It is assumed that at today's cabinet session the issue of abolishing the Israeli and Egyptian early warning stations in the Sinai was also discussed. It seems that most of the cabinet members believe that it is not necessary to have a U.S. early warning station erected in the Sinai for the use of both parties. At any rate, the voting on this and other subjects will be tomorrow, at the end of the discussion.

Discussion of the political issue has not begun yet. The ministers only heard a survey by the acting prime minister today. It lasted about 2 hours. In any case, it appears that most ministers support the idea that the negotiations with the Egyptians about establishing autonomy will be started a month after the treaty with Egypt is ratified. These ministers believe that opening negotiations with the Egyptians on this matter will serve as a real test of their intentions and answer the question of whether there is a practical link between the agreements signed at Camp David. In any event, it is assumed that the news published this evening regarding President as-Sadat's instructions to his delegation to emphasize the Palestinian issue during the Washington negotiations will not facilitate completion of the negotiations.

Tomorrow the defense minister will also meet with the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and the Likud Knesset faction and will also report to them about the progress made in the negotiations.

The issue of U.S. aid to Israel was also raised during today's cabinet session. Although the issue was not included on the agenda, the ministers were required to comment on the surprising announcement by the that the U.S. grant will be exchanged for a long-term loan on easy terms. Finance Ministry officials refused to refer to the prime minister's proposal since, according to them, they do not have the details of the proposal. Our correspondent for economic affairs, Gid'on Zellinger, reports. [begin recording]

[Zellinger] When he says a loan instead of a grant--what does he mean? Today, ministers and officials continued to try to understand the prime minister's statement. It has been 3 days since Begin's statement and there is still not enough information to comment on a turning point. Those who wanted to hear clarifications from the defense minister were disappointed. The assessments were based on general knowledge.

Nevertheless, the prime minister's idea gained praise. The general idea surely appeals to the Israeli Cabinet members. Some speak of a loan coupled with a grant. Some separate military issues, such as the airfields, from the total. Some hope that the date for repaying the loan will be put off, so that at least in the first years no further burden will be imposed on Israel's balance of payments.

There are no opponents to the proposal. A week ago the finance minister welcomed the decision not to deviate from the 15-percent policy of wage increases.

Today he said he supports the prime minister's remarks, whereas officials in his ministry are sharply critical of the improvization. Minister Ehrlich still hopes that not all aid is translated into the language of loans and debts.

[Ehrlich] It has been decided that the airfields would be a grant. The prime minister meant a loan regarding the other needs, excluding the airfields.

[Elimelekh Ram] Was the economic issue raised today?

[Ehrlich] There was only a political and military discussion.

[Zellinger] Ehrlich supports a loan, except for a grant for military needs. This declaration surprised his officials. They advised him not to speak.

On the matter of loans, it is worthwhile mentioning that sometimes the repayment terms are more important than the sum in question. The prime interest rate in the United States was raised to 9.5 percent this week. A loan of 2 percent is certainly good. Defense loans have been given to Israel for 12 years. Repayment after a period twice as long is very much preferred.

There is the question of the atmosphere in the United States as well. The Finance Ministry explains that it is certainly possible that the prime minister received a hostile reception to the request for a grant.

Minister Gid'on Pat said: One thing is clear--a loan will constribute to the improvement of our image.

[Pat] I think that from the standpoint of image, there is a big advantage for the State of Israel in talking of a loan rather than a grant. I think it will also be more convenient for the United States to commit itself to a loan and not a grant, since a grant will necessitate an immediate appeal to Congress.

[Zellinger] The economic issue has been neglected so far. It is clear to everyone that the presence of an economic adviser in Camp David was vital and that the idea of putting off the demands for aid from the Americans and for cooperation from Egypt until the second stage of negotiations was a mistake. However, details are still missing. The picture will be completed when the prime minister and finance minister meet at the end of the week. [end recording]

U.S. WILL HELP TRANSFER SINAI BASES TO NEGEV

NC040925Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 4 Nov 78 NC

[Text] Our correspondent, Zvi Lidar, says that during the peace talks in Washington it was agreed that the Americans will participate in transferring the Israeli Air Force bases from Sinai to the Negev. He adds that this refers to more than just financial assistance.

PEACE TREATY DEPENDS ON CLARIFICATION OF BASES ISSUE

TA060932Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 6 Nov 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By 'Ido Dissenshik]

[Excerpt] Israel will not sign the peace agreement with Egypt before all the bilateral questions between itself and the United States are settled, sources in Washington said yesterday.

This position is known to the United States and Egypt as well. It pertains mainly to the issue of the withdrawal from the Sinai airfields. Israel will not evacuate them before the new bases in the Negev are operational, the sources said.

They agreed that Israel regards the completion of the airfields a precondition for evacuating the existing fields and that Egypt understands that this precondition really exists. As sources defined it, it is simple: The United States is a full partner to this agreement. It promises to complete the new bases within 3 years. It will probably fulfill its promise, but if it does not, it will have to get an extention from Egypt, knowing that Israel will not budge.

PLANS CALL FOR THREE NEW AIRFIELDS IN NEGEV

TA041946Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1830 GMT 4 Nov 78 TA

[Text] The IDF will have to construct three military airfields in the Negev and not just two as stated earlier.

Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports that as a result of the expansion of the air force it was decided 2 years ago to construct an additional airfield in the Sinai along the lines of the Eytan and 'Eziyon airfields. Immediately after As-Sadat's visit, when the possibility of returning the Sinai Peninsula was raised, it was decided to freeze construction of the new field and to map out a location for it in the Negev. The place chosen is Tel Malhata, east of Beersheba.

Due to air force objections to building a joint military and civilian airfield on the site, it has now been agreed that the field will initially serve only the air force but that later civilian runways may be added.

Due to air force objections to building a joint military and civilian airfield on the site, it has now been agreed that the field will initially serve only the air force but that later civilian runways may be added.

U.S. DELEGATION ARRIVES TO DISCUSS AIRFIELDS

TA051512Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 Nov 78 TA

[Text] A 17-member military delegation from the United States has arrived this afternoon. It will examine the issue of transferring the Sinai airfields to the Negev. The head of the delegation told our correspondent that it will not deal with the financial questions involved in the transfer, and that this will be discussed at a different level. He also said that he did not know when the Pentagon delegation headed by the U.S. assistant secretary of defense would come to Israel.

NO PROGRESS ON ISRAELI, EGYPTIAN DIFFERENCES OVER OIL

NC041251Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 4 Nov 78 NC

[Text] In the negotiations between Israel and Egypt in Washington, there is no progress on the question as to whether Israel will receive special oil extracting rights as the discoverer and developer of the 'Alma field.

The Egyptians insist that Israel withdraw unconditionally within 3 months of signing the peace agreement. Egypt is not prepared to buy Israel's drilling equipment and demands that the fields must be evacuated immediately. The Egyptians want to reduce the oil production there.

Our reporter says that it may be that the Egyptians will eventually give Israel an economic concession and a share of the profits.

ISRAELI DELEGATION IN WASHINGTON HOLDS CONSULTATION

TA051912Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 Nov 78 TA

[Text] A talk between the Egyptian and U.S. delegations began about half an hour ago in Blair House despite the Sunday rest. The Israeli delegation will join the discussions in a short while.

Our correspondent Shalom Qital says that the Israeli delegation is holding a consultation after it received a report on the cabinet session in Jerusalem.

Our correspondent has learned that the Israeli delegation is concerned about the reports from Cairo that Egypt wants the link between the peace treaty and the future of Judaea and Samaria to be formulated more sharply. The assumption had been that a solution to the problem had been found, in the form of a letter accompanying the treaty and stating that talks about establishing the autonomy institutions will begin within 3 months after signing the treaty.

BEGIN WORRIED BY U.S. POSITION ON JUDAEA, SAMARIA

TA060658Y Jerusalem POST in English 6 Nov 78 p 1 TA

[Text] New York--Premier Menahem Begin expressed serious concern yesterday at what he called the erosion in the U.S. position on the future of Judaea and Samaria, and especially on the question of the Jewish settlements there.

In a closed briefing here for leaders of the conference of presidents of major American Jewish organizations, Begin spoke optimistically of the negotiations in Washington with Egypt. Although some issues still had to be settled, he said, he was certain that a peace treaty would be signed "very soon."

But in turning to Israel's relations with the U.S., Begin expressed concern at the line of thought revealed in the U.S. answers to Jordan's King Husayn concerning East Jerusalem and the Israeli settlements in Judaea and Samaria. This line of thought, he said, was in direct contradiction of the decisions reached at Camp David.

The chairman of the presidents conference, Ted Mann, promised the prime minister "the full support of the Jewish organizations for the Israel Government's position on East Jerusalem and security needs on the West Bank."

PEACE TREATY TO HAVE LETTER ON AUTONOMY INSTITUTIONS

TA060641Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Text] An Israeli source in Washington said that there was final agreement on the linkage between the peace treaty with Egypt and the arrangements in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza, and there is no reason to reopen the subject for discussion. This is a reaction to reports from Cairo that President as-Sadat instructed his delegation in Washington to avoid signing an agreement that would not reflect a just solution to the Palestinian problem.

As has been agreed in the Washington talks, the peace treaty with Egypt will be furnished with an accompanying letter stipulating that 1 month after the agreement becomes valid through ratification in the two capitals, talks will begin on establishing the autonomy institutions.

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN NORMALIZATION FORMULATED IN APPENDIXES

TA060713Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Our envoy in Washington says that the formulation of the terms of normalization between Israel and Egypt after the peace treaty becomes valid is being done with extreme caution, since the Egyptians are asking that commitments regarding full relations with Israel not be elaborated too openly in the peace treaty proper. Accordingly, pledges to establish diplomatic relations as well as trade, economic, cultural and other relations will be stipulated in appendixes and accompanying letters appended to the treaty.

As for the revoking of Egypt's commitments to other Arab states, which are likely to contradict the peace treaty, Israel demanded initially that the peace treaty replace Egypt's treaties and agreements with the Arab world. However, after the negotiations, another formulation was found, which stipulates that no existing agreement between Egypt and another Arab country can cancel any clause in the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. At the same time, however, it will not be stated explicitly that the treaty is replacing other contracts, so as not to further weaken Egypt's position in the Arab world. The task of formulating this particular issue is not over yet, and legal advisers from both sides are still busy trying to find a formula that would satisfy both parties.

On another point there is agreement in principle by Egypt to maintain monuments for the IDF fallen in Sinai and enable bereaved families free access to them. Israel agreed in return that the Egyptians select sites in Israel where Egyptian troops had fought, for the erection of monuments to Egypt's dead, such as in the pocket of Faluja in the south, where Egyptian units fought in the war of independence. The discussion is not yet finished on this matter.

ASH-SHA'B REJECTS U.S. PRESSURE ON JORDAN

JN051552Y Jerusalem ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 29 Oct 78 pp 1, 5 JN

[Editorial: "A Visit Unlike Visits"]

[Text] If reports are true that U.S. President Carter will visit Jordan in the next month, after his participation in the ceremony of signing the reconciliation treaty between Egypt and Israel, it means that Jordan will be subjected to a caesarian operation, performed with considerable U.S. political and military pressure to force it to announce that it will join the Camp David bandwagon.

Whether or not Jordan adopts secret and public stands on Camp David, the U.S. President's visit will be aimed at dragging Jordan into the Camp David agreements. This dictates that the Baghdad summit conference must act quickly to foil the goals of the U.S. President's visit to Amman.

It is no secret that the Arabs' shaky confidence in U.S. policy in the Middle East has grown weaker since the latest Israeli response to Saunders' visit to the area and his statements on Jerusalem and the settlements, although these statements are less than the minimum Arab demands.

If the declared Israeli stand is an official policy or is presented to dissipate the wrath of the Israeli extremists, these stands, in our view, hinder the march of peace in the area and end any chance for optimism.

SHAH ADDRESSES NATION, STRESSES NEED FOR PEACE, ORDER

LD061022Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0800 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Address to the nation by the shah of Iran on 6 November--recorded]

[Text] Dear Iranian people:

In the climate of liberalization which began gradually 2 years ago, you rose against oppression and corruption. The revolution of the Iranian people cannot fail to have my support as the monarch of Iran and as an Iranian. Unfortunately, side by side with this revolution, the plots and abuses of others have created riots and anarchy from your emotions and anger. The waves of strikes, most of which were quite justified, have lately changed in their nature and direction, causing the country's economy and people's daily life to be paralyzed. Even the flow of oil, on which the country's life depends, has been cut off. The strikes have also resulted in the stoppage of daily traffic and people's daily necessities, lack of security, riotings, anarchy and killings in many parts of our country have reached a point where the country's independence is endangered.

The tragic events which set the capital city ablaze are no longer tolerated by the people and the country. Following the government's resignation, and in order to prevent the country's collapse and disappearance of national unity, and in order to prevent collapse and anarchy and rioting and killings, we exerted all our efforts to establish the rule of law and order and peace by trying to form a coalition government. But when it became apparent that there was no likelihood of such a coalition, we had to appoint a caretaker government.

I know that under the pretext of preventing rioting and anarchy there is a possibility that the past mistakes and repressions might be repeated. I know that some people might feel that in the name of national interest and the country's progress, and by applying pressure, there is a danger that the unholy financial-political alliance might be repeated. However, as your king who has taken the oath to protect the national unity and the Shi'ite religion, I once again repeat my oath to the Iranian nation and undertake not to allow the past mistakes, unlawful acts, oppression and corruption to recur, but to make up for them.

I pledge that after the restoration of order and peace a national government to establish fundamental freedoms and hold free general elections will be appointed as soon as possible, so that the constitution, which is the precious result of the constitutional revolution, may be fully implemented.

I heard the revolutionary message of you people, the Iranian nation; I am the guardian of the constitutional monarchy, which is a God-given gift, a gift entrusted to the shah by the people. I guarantee the safeguarding of what has been gained through your sacrifices. I guarantee that in the future the Iranian government will be divorced from tyranny and oppression and will be run on the basis of the constitution and social justice.

At this point I ask the spiritual eminent religious leaders and the ulemas, who are the religious and spiritual leaders of the society and who are the guardians of Islam, especially the Shi'ite religion, to try to protect the only Shi'ite country in the world through their guidance and by inviting people to observe peace and order.

I call on the intellectual leaders of the youth to ask them to observe peace and order, in order to pave the way for a fundamental struggle to establish a true democracy.

I call on you, Iranian fathers and mothers, who, like myself, are apprehensive about the future of Iran and the future of your children, to guide them and prevent them from taking part in rioting and disturbances, while they are governed by emotions, thus harming themselves as well as their country.

I call on you, young people, to whom the future of Iran belongs, not to set our country ablaze and cause bloodshed; do not harm your present and Iran's future.

I call on you, the political leaders of society, to utilize your forces to save Iran, irrespective of your different beliefs and taking cognizance of our country's sensitive and exceptional historical circumstance. I call on all you workers, farmers and employees to do your utmost to protect and renovate the country's economy.

Under the present circumstances, the establishment of order and peace to prevent the collapse and fall of Iran is the main duty of the Imperial Armed Forces, which has always depended on the Iranian nation and been faithful to its oaths while maintaining its national quality. With the cooperation of you, my dear countrymen, this order and peace must be restored as soon as possible, a government which will be responsible for establishing freedoms, implementing reforms and especially holding free general elections.

You and I have experienced sensitive events during the past 35 years; we have left behind many a danger. I hope that during these sensitive, perilous and fateful moments we may be blessed with the favors of Almighty God, so that we may be able to achieve our fundamental objectives: welfare, peace, freedom and the glory of Iran and the Iranians.

I call on you, my dear countrymen, to think of Iran; we all think of Iran. At these historic moments, let us all think of Iran. Remember that I stand by you in your revolution against colonialism, oppression and corruption. I will be with you in safeguarding our integrity, national unity, protection of Islamic precepts, establishing fundamental freedoms and victory and realizing the demands and aspirations of the Iranian nation. I hope that Almighty God will bless us in the perilous coming days and will always protect Iran and the Iranian nation--God willing.

National Front Reaction

TA061026Y Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Excerpts] Tehran, Nov 6 (AFP)--The shah of Iran said today he had instructed the army to restore order so that his policy of liberalization could continue.

The most powerful opposition National Front Party reacted rapidly, declaring that it doubted that "order can be maintained," adding that it did not accept Gen Azhari's government as a provisional one.

National Front also urged the people to remain calm and asked them to steer clear of the army and police in the towns. The front said "government agents and emotive elements" were responsible for yesterday's damage in the capital.

OPPOSITION LEADER: NO PLANS TO FORM COALITION GOVERNMENT

TA032108Y Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT 3 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Paris Nov 3 AFP)--Karim Sandjabi, head of Iran's National Front political opposition, tonight denied reports that he would join in a coalition government with Vice-Premier 'Ali Amini. He said he would not accept any discussion to form any such coalition with the former premier.

Sources close to Mr Sandjabi said the National Front leader was "astonished" by reports in Tehran that he was soon to have talks with the shah. There were no plans for such a meeting, the sources said.

The exiled religious leader, Ayatollah Khomeyni, said earlier today in Paris that Mr Sandjabi was one of several opposition representatives warned that they risked being banished from the protest movement if they negotiated with the shah. Sources close to the National Front leader afterwards admitted that "nothing can be done" without the Ayatollah Khomeyni.

OPPOSITION LEADERS TAKING STRONGER STAND

LD051456Y Paris Domestic Service in French 0900 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Yves-Paul (Vincent), you are in constant contact with the Iranian opposition figures who have taken refuge in France and you have learned through private conversation with them that not only does the opposition not intend to take part in a possible coalition government but it wants totally to break the dialog with the shah, whose departure it is calling for.

[Vincent] Yes, that is it. The moderate political opposition which the shah is at the moment trying to connect to the dealings--and even a few days ago one could have thought it might have let itself be tempted--is clearly in the process of rebelling. Its leaders who are currently in Paris and who have in turn made the pilgrimage to Neauphle-le-Chateau, where as you know Ayatollah Khomeyni is, are now making much firmer remarks than in recent days. Roughly speaking, they are saying this:

First, we do not want the Amini solution. As you know, Mr Amini is a former prime minister of the shah; the sovereign has already received him twice this week but the nonreligious opposition does not want to hear about him as head of a government of national union.

Second, there is no question of a coalition government.

Third, it is likely that the National Front, the main opposition party led by Mr Karim Sandjabi, will in the coming hours announce that it is calling for the unconditional departure of the shah. In sum, one has the feeling, you see, that the nonreligious opposition is henceforth alining itself with the intransigent attitude of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

SPOKESMAN FOR SHI'ITE LEADER ISSUES STATEMENT

LD051109Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the spokesman of [Shi'ite leader] His Eminence Ayatollah Hajj Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari in Qom:

As a number of questions have been asked about a meeting between [former prime minister] Dr Ali Amini and his eminence, we deem it necessary, with his permission, to make the following points: The meeting between Dr Ali Amini and his eminence the ayatollah was an ordinary meeting. No political or private talks have taken place. There was no discussion about the formation of a coalition government or national government or any other private topic.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR OUSTER OF SHAH

TA051520Y Paris AFP in English 1405 GMT 5 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Paris, Nov 5 (AFP)--The Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni today warned that anyone who accepted a post in the present Iranian Government would be "expelled by the people."

The ayatollah, who now lives in exile near here, was notably referring to former prime minister 'Ali Amini when he said that a pro-American supporter of the shah was preparing the ground to become prime minister.

After describing the Pahlavi dynasty as "illegal," the ayatollah said he believed the "geopolitical situation in Iran was propitious to the departure of the shah." The ayatollah called on all factions of the opposition to overcome their differences and to unite. "The present struggle is between the regime of the shah who wants to keep Iran under the U.S. domination and those who want their country to be free of any foreign domination," he said.

AYATOLLAH URGES MOSLEMS TO REFRAIN FROM VIOLENCE

LD060440Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Taleqani, in a statement addressed today to the country's Moslems, advised them to refrain from clashes with the law enforcement officers and police as a measure to neutralize any plot. They are further advised to avoid being charged with involvement in any arson or destructions.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIGNATION REPORTED

LD060438Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Reports have it that Prime Minister Sharif-Emami has submitted his resignation to the shahanshah.

GENERAL'S APPOINTMENT AS PREMIER OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED

OW060842Y Paris AFP in English 0834 GMT 6 Nov 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 6 Nov (AFP)--Chief of the General Staff General Gholamreza Azhari, 61, has been appointed by the shah to form a new government, it was officially announced here today.

NEW PRIME MINISTER INTRODUCES CABINET TO SHAH

LD061040Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At 1000, General Azhari, the prime minister, introduced his cabinet to the shah as follows:

Prime Minister: General Gholamreza Azhari
Foreign Minister: Amir Khosrow Afshar-Qasemlu
Minister of War: General 'Azimi
Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone: Karim Mo'tamedi
Minister of Industries and Mines: Mohammad Reza Amin
Minister of the Interior and in charge of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance: General Qarabaghi
While maintaining his position, in charge of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs will be Gen Gholam'ali Oveysi [military governor of Tehran and suburbs]
While maintaining his previous post, in charge of the Ministry of Information and Tourism will be Gen Abolhasan Sa'adatmand
While maintaining his previous post, in charge of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development will be Gen Rabi'i
While maintaining his previous post, in charge of the Ministry of Energy will be Gen Iraj Moqqadam
While maintaining his previous post, in charge of the Ministry of Culture and Arts and in charge of the Ministry of Education and Training, as well as the Ministry of Science and Higher Education will be Vice Admiral Habibollahi.

As for the other ministries, until such time as new ministers are appointed, the under secretaries will continue to carry out their functions.

FORMER MINISTER DESCRIBES STRUCTURE, PURPOSE OF NEW PARTY

LD032129Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following his resignation as minister of state for executive affairs, Dr Manuchehr Azmun last week announced the formation of the United People's Party of Iran [Hezb-e Ettehad-e Khalq-e Iran].

In an exclusive interview given to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, he outlined the aims and program of the party as follows:

This will be a party for the Iranian toilers; it will protect their rights and their demands. Workers, farmers and intellectuals will have an effective role in this party. The United People's Party of Iran will avoid any personality cult or leading figure; the party's leadership will be collective. The most important decisions will be taken in party branch councils and the central committee. Decisions will be reached at the lower echelon and move upward. The party's direction will be democratic in principle and will take shape at the lower levels.

The United People's Party of Iran will have neither a chairman nor a leader, nor will it have any leading figures. On the contrary, all members will be political men and women who will be able to take part in political activities to determine the party's fate, its policies and its strategic aims and tactics. Party democracy in the United People's Party of Iran will have a totally new concept and will be all-embracing. Such a party's sublime goals will be to strive for the country's independence, integrity and consolidation of the nation's position in order to achieve democratic methods in solving the country's problem.

FORMER SAVAK HEAD FORBIDDEN TO LEAVE COUNTRY

LD041945Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] On the basis of an order issued by the Tehran public prosecutor, General Nasiri, the former head of SAVAK, and Parviz Sabeti, the former head of the Tehran Committee of SAVAK, are forbidden to leave the country.

According to the newspaper KEYHAN, the examining magistrate of Tehran has notified the Passport Department and Mehrabad Airport that, as these two men are subject to a number of criminal charges, including murder, and will be prosecuted, their departure from the country is forbidden.

MINISTERS SUBMIT RESIGNATIONS IN PROTEST

Minister of Science

LD051039Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Minister of Science and Higher Education Abolfazl Qazi Shari'at-panahi has resigned his post in protest against the incidents which took place yesterday at Tehran University. In a letter to the prime minister, he points out his reasons for the resignation. And now the letter:

Your Excellency Prime Minister Sharif-Emami:

Since the unfortunate incidents at Tehran University and the violation of the independence and sanctity of this place, which was witnessed by all on television on Saturday evening, are diametrically opposed to what I had announced a few days ago in the program of the Ministry of Science and Higher education; and since I have no doubt that under the present circumstances the efforts made by the true servants of this land toward reducing emotions and encroachments are being neutralized through certain decisions, therefore, while expressing my apologies, I submit my resignation from the post of minister of science and higher education. I pray to Almighty God to be forgiven if I have taken any step contrary to the public interest.

Minister of Education

LD051722Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] In a letter addressed to the prime minister, Manuchehr Ganji, the minister of education and training tendered his resignation last night. In his letter, Ganji describes his services to the educators of the country since he took office and says emotionally and morally he is in a situation which makes him unable to continue serving in the government.

DETAILS ON DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

Situation in Tehran

TA060940Y Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Nov 6 (AFP)--The official announcement of Gen Ahzari's appointment to form a new government followed the resignation last night of the civilian government led by Prime Minister Jafar Sharif-Emami in the wake of weekend violence.

Since being appointed prime minister on August 27, Mr Sharif-Emami had tried to create a climate of conciliation, by tempering the severity of military controls.

Informed sources said that in preparing for a new government, the shah had to choose between a military administration and a civilian government.

At dawn today smoke was still pouring from mile upon mile of burned out streets following yesterday's rampage by thousands of demonstrators. In the bazaar area, charred wrecks of buses blocked circulation. The demonstrators, including children, had attacked only symbols of the government such as statues of the shah, banks, public buildings, police stations, cinemas, shops selling alcohol, and cars--all representing the disintegration of moral standards so strongly condemned by opposition religious leaders.

Today many shops remained closed, veiled women formed long queues to buy food, and the black marketeers stepped up their prices. The price of petrol has increased 700 percent, and taxi drivers said they had tripled charges because of the increased risks. Attacks on the banks have disrupted commerce.

Opposition militants who yesterday predicted that tanks would be on the streets today have apparently gone into hiding. The people have been struck by the show of military strength in the capital today where troops and armour are stationed at road junctions and even outside the few petrol stations open to long queues of motorists.

The authorities have prevented all but one newspaper from appearing today, and they have warned that they will permit no breach of the curfew which begins at 9 pm.

Meanwhile, strikes in support of political demands have been resumed and the general sense of unease is heightened by the almost total lack of news from the provinces.

Martial Law Reminder

LD052150 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 2113 GMT on 5 November is heard playing music, interspersed with reminders to the city's inhabitants to observe the martial law regulations and "not to allow agents of colonialism and xenophiles to disrupt the people's security and order, and to cause unpleasant incidents." The announcer stresses that "martial law regulations state that the assembly of two persons or more at any place in Tehran and its suburbs is strictly forbidden." The radio cautions listeners to "disperse at the first warning of martial law officers. Advise your children to be on the alert and not to be deceived by agents of aliens. Martial law officers have been ordered to implement martial law regulations fully....if martial law officers observe an assembly of more than two persons they are dutybound to warn the assembly to disperse. If the assembly disregards this warning, martial law officers must open fire." Following these warnings the announcer reads the military governorate's communique number 17 once again. Then, the station resumes playing Iranian music.

Rally in Qom

LD031210Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] An unprecedentedly large rally was held in the city of Qom with thousands of people taking part. Our correspondent reports, the monolithic participation by the Moslem people, Qom's religious leaders and a number of honorable people from Tehran in these demonstrations changed the face of Qom today. At 0800 the people and a large number of women held an extremely orderly rally, controlled by the crowd itself and the religious leaders, in Imam Khomeyni Square at the entrance to the city and awaited the arrival of participants from Tehran. When they did arrive, they were accorded a warm welcome, coupled with burning wild rue and being showered with flowers.

The people then marched to Chahar Mardan Square and along the route several cows and sheep were sacrifically slaughtered. The crowd stopped in (Esfaleh) district where young men from Lorzadeh mosque read religious encomiums at the house of His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri. His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri was to attend the noon and afternoon prayers together with this crowd, but because of its size this was not possible.

Students Occupy University

LD041938Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following today's larger demonstrations in Tehran in front of the university, this afternoon clashes took place between demonstrators and security forces, PARS NEWS AGENCY reports, and a number of people were killed and injured. We still have no accurate figures on the number of dead or injured. However, during this evening's demonstrations, one army vehicle and one Landrover were set afire by the demonstrators in Amirabad Shemali in the northern part of Tehran, but the occupants managed to escape.

The center of today's demonstrations, which was in front of Tehran University, took a violent form and students, having taken the injured into the university campus, locked the doors of the university.

Early on in the clashes it had been reported that only four people had been killed. However, later reports say that more have been killed. The exact number of dead is not clear yet.

An informed source at the Military Governorate of Tehran told PARS at 1930 today that, contrary to rumors and agency reports, no one was reported killed in today's demonstrations and clashes. There was only one person injured in the head and two others wounded; all those people are receiving treatment at hospitals.

Chancellor of Tehran University Dr Sheybani tonight told PARS that a number of people were injured in today's clashes and incidents at the university, but that no one has died.

Chancellor Condemns Campus Actions

LD042105Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY tonight, Tehran University Chancellor Dr Sheybani condemned martial law officers for opening fire on the university campus.

Rally in Qom

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Chancellor Condemns Campus Actions

LD042105Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] In an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY tonight, Tehran University Chancellor Dr Sheybani condemned martial law officers for opening fire on the university campus.

Dr Sheybani said: The university was actually calmer today with most classes in session. I was there with the students and other people gathering till 1330; it was after this time that martial law officers used tear gas against people gathered in the university as a secure place to express their views and demands.

Dr Sheybani added: After the incident, which caused injuries to a number of people, I contacted some government officials and told them it was unnecessary for martial law officers to encroach on the university. Dr Sheybani went on: People are living under circumstances in which they want to express their views in any manner possible. Considering that there are no suitable places such as public parks and auditoriums available to them, they therefore make use of the university. Today, as a few days ago, those people took sanctuary in the university and held a very peaceful gathering, when they were attacked by officers.

He added: The university was today engulfed in tear gas and bullets. The chancellor stressed: "As long as I am running the university, it will remain open. I will not allow any violation of the university. Like Iran, Tehran University will remain immortal. Referring to the casualties, he said: We suffered no deaths in the university today; only a few people were injured or wounded."

Dr Sheybani added: I wish the tear gas which was used today against the sons of Iran [passage indistinct] He then went on to say: "Should this situation continue, then it will be impossible to continue work and manage the university, which is the largest educational center in the country. In any case, we are doing everything we can to prevent closing the university.

Two Die, 'Many' Hospitalized

LD051041Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, of the many people hospitalized in various hospitals in Tehran following the events at Tehran University, two have died in Pahlavi Hospital and two others, who were critical, have undergone surgey.

Minister on 4 Nov Demonstrations

LD051040Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Commenting on the participation of people from all walks of life in yesterday's demonstrations in Tehran, the minister of information and tourism said: It is quite clear to everyone to which group these people belong, for their flags and slogans clearly demonstrate their beliefs. Consequently, the government will have to deal with them in accordance with the law.

He expressed the hope that with the creation of liberalization and freedom of the press, the country's press would take the initiative to make the truth known to everyone. The minister said: Obviously, that sort of thing has already taken place to some extent but, unfortunately, it has not reached the front page or main headlines yet.

Dr 'Ameli-Tehrani added: Under present circumstances, all Iranians should bear in mind their beliefs in unity, solidarity, independence, the indivisibility of Iran and the constitution. Those beliefs should be borne in mind now more than any other time for, unfortunately, some demonstrating groups use dangerous tactics and spread baseless rumors which endanger independence, the constitution, unity and integrity of our land.

While criticizing mistakes committed by former governments in producing propaganda, the information minister once again expressed hope that the press would make necessary efforts to throw some light on what is happening.

Thousands Gather at University

LD051105Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0900 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following yesterday's unrest, Tehran is witnessing scattered demonstrations in various parts of the city. According to our reporters, who have been in various parts of the city since early morning, starting at 0900 about 10,000 students and school children, accompanied by groups of clergymen, gathered outside Pahlavi Hospital with the intention of visiting those injured in yesterday's demonstrations at Tehran University. They were, however, stopped by security forces from entering the hospital. Nevertheless, some clergymen and 10 representatives of students and school children tried to enter the hospital but were also stopped by security officers. Our correspondent reports that afterward the demonstrators left the place, heading toward the eastern gate of Tehran University, along Anatol France Street and entered the campus.

Since 0900 a great many students and school children have gathered at Tehran University in order to take part in the funeral ceremony scheduled for those killed in the university mosque. Starting at 0900 the clergy and various classes of people joined students and school children. At about 1000 it was estimated that 50,000 people had gathered at the university.

The funeral ceremony for those killed yesterday began at 1100, with speeches by some speakers. Meanwhile, silence engulfed the university, with no slogans being uttered. However, various pamphlets and statements condemning yesterday's incidents at the university, as well as statements by his eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni [in exile in Paris] were distributed at the university. According to our reporter's dispatch, which we received at 1120, representatives of teachers, businessmen and other classes of people are taking part in today's ceremonies at the university. There is, however, a small group of security forces around the university.

Arson Follows Demonstrations

LD051515Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following the demonstrations which began in various parts of Tehran early this morning, many incidents of arson have occurred in several parts of the capital city. In the course of today's events, demonstrators attacked some banks and institutions and caused damage.

Some large buildings were set on fire in parts of Tehran. Fires are still burning in some of those buildings. A few minutes ago, the fire department reported that the Pepsi Cola factory on Eisenhower Street and the Moulin Rouge night club on Lalehzar Avenue have been set on fire. Firemen are trying to put out the fires. Other reports say that today the Tehran Bazaar was also the scene of arson; 10 different parts are burning. Some cars and buses have also been set on fire. Two buses in Khayyam Street and three others in Naser Khosrow Street, all belonging to the Tehran Bus Company, have been set on fire.

Since 1200 many groups have taken to the streets to rampage and set fires. Our correspondent reports that at 1600 a group of 20 persons attacked Saderat Bank on Hafez Street and, after smashing the steel doors, took all the furniture to the street and set it on fire. Similar incidents are reported to have occurred along Hafez Street and some groups attacked banks, public telephones and bars.

Governor Changes Curfew Hours

LD051512Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Communique 16 by the military governor of Tehran and suburbs was issued today as follows:

Considering today's events in Tehran, curfew hours are changed. The curfew hours starting today, Sunday, 5 November, are from 2100 to 0500. It is hoped that, in observing martial law regulations, inhabitants will cooperate so as to insure public welfare.

[Signed] Military governor of Tehran and suburbs, Gen Gholam Ali Oveysi.

Rioters Hit UK Embassy

TA051523Y Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT 5 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, 5 Nov (AFP)--The British Embassy was set ablaze here today after a large group of demonstrators scuffled with guards around the building which stands in a park on Avenue Ferdowsi in the south of the city. Dense clouds of smoke were seen rising above the embassy after rioters broke into the grounds.

It was still too early to judge the seriousness of the fire, which began mid-afternoon. A statement recently by British Foreign Secretary David Owen supporting Shah Reza Pahlavi annoyed opponents of the regime, observers recalled.

The blaze at the embassy was one of countless others started during the day which were still burning throughout the capital as evening fell. Everywhere clouds of smoke and the smell of burning filled the air.

Military Governorate Issues Communique

LD051824Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Communique 17 of the Military Governorate of Tehran and its suburbs has been issued as follows:

Recent Tehran incidents, which have disrupted the peace and welfare of the esteemed citizens of Tehran, indicate that subversive elements, who for long years have learned treason under patronage of foreigners and who are the enemy of dear Iran's independence and durability, have, through organizing groups, distributing pamphlets and disseminating seemingly attractive propaganda material, initially disrupted order in the schools and universities. They have then, by inciting the pure emotions of young people, extended the acts of disruption and riots into the streets. By engaging in acts of provocation and setting fire to vehicles, buildings, shops, banks, cinemas, public buildings and private houses, they have tried to pave the ground for clashes with martial law officers, so that they can achieve their foul objective, namely causing riots and bloodshed, and thus provide a suitable propaganda ammunition in the interest of their evil intentions. While disrupting the calm, welfare and order of society, they are trying to inflict irreparable damage to the country's standing and prestige.

Unfortunately, the peaceful attitude of martial law officers has further emboldened them, so much so that their actions caused serious concern among all esteemed people of the capital. The martial law administration of Tehran and its surburbs, therefore, in accordance with the legal responsibility with which it was entrusted, as laid down by the country's legislative authority--in view of its duty to preserve order, security, lives, property and honor of the people; and in view of the fact that it must prevent any antinational activity--no longer feels itself bound by restraint in any effort to that end.

Henceforth, therefore, martial law rules and regulations will be fully implemented. Parents are meanwhile requested to guide their children, who have in recent days become victims of ill-intentioned propaganda and misleading slogans by a number of ill-intentioned inciters, to try to divert them from their wrong path and direct them toward national cohesion, so that order, security and welfare of everyone can be safeguarded, and so that Iran's prestige is not toyed with by an ill-intentioned and subversive individuals.

[Signed] Martial law administrator of Tehran and its suburbs, Gen Gholamali Oveysi

Tanks Enter Capital

TA051841Y Paris AFP in English 1838 GMT 5 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Nov 5 (AFP)--Heavy tanks were today rolling in convoys through turbulent areas of Tehran after a day of rioting in the capital.

Loudspeakers broadcast that the curfew had today been brought forward from midnight to 2100 local (1700 GMT). Calm descended following the violence which had raged unchecked by police and army throughout the day.

Tanks Disperse Demonstrators

TA060908Y Paris AFP in English 0903 GMT 6 Nov 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Nov 6 (AFP)--Tanks firing heavy machine-guns into the air today dispersed groups of demonstrators in at least two areas of the capital--near the university in the city centre and on Shah Avenue on the southern outskirts.

There were apparently no victims. Some of the demonstrators regrouped and started fires. The rest of the capital was reported calm.

The firing came shortly after the appointment of Chief of General Staff General Gholamreza Azhari, 61, to form a new government in the wake of Iran's weekend violence. The university was apparently empty earlier today following the authorities' decision to enforce the order closing all educational buildings until November 12.

The capital's military administrator said on Saturday that security forces would enforce rigorously the martial law which forbids meetings of more than three people.

ALL REFINERIES EXCEPT SHIRAZ REPORTED IN OPERATION

LD041026Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0300 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] A National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] spokesman announced today that all the country's oil refineries except the Shiraz refinery are continuing to operate. Production in the refineries at present is about 2 million barrels per day. After domestic needs have been met, the rest is being exported. The NIOC spokesman said that with the continuing activity of the NIOC employees the entire efforts of the company's distribution organization would be concentrated on increasing production.

Abadan Strike Continues

LD041354Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Today, too, the strike by workers from the refinery and a few other oil industry units in Abadan has continued. This morning hundreds of striking workers from Iran-Japan Petrochemicals, who have been on strike for the past 20 days, came to Abadan from Mahshahr and joined the meeting of the Abadan oil industry workers in the refinery. Here, one of the striking workers, on behalf of his other colleagues, read a nine-point resolution, the contents of which were supported by all the strikers, and in conclusion announced that any economic loss and damage suffered by the Iranian nation during the strike was directly caused by those in responsible positions.

Masjed-e Soleyman, Agha Jari Strikes

LD041728Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpt] Our correspondent reports from Masjed-e Soleyman that National Iranian Oil Company workers in that town and in Agha Jari continues to refuse to go to work.

Ahvaz Strikers Confer

LD041356Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following the 17-day strike by oil industry workers in Ahvaz, Mohsen Pezeshkpur, the deputy of the people of (?shahrestan-e) and chairman of the Petitions Commission of the National Consultative Assembly, arrived in Ahvaz this morning and participated in a meeting of Khuzestan oil industry workers, held at Ahvaz oil club. During the meeting representatives of oil industry workers explained their 16-point guild and political demands, and it was decided that the representatives of these workers should leave for Tehran so that their demands might be investigated at a session of the Petitions Commission of the National Consultative Assembly attended by oil industry directors.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr Moheen Pezeshkfur told our correspondent: Political and social demands, including the release of political prisoners and the revoking of martial law, are the demands of the majority of Iranians and we hope to reach agreements in the Petitions Commission of the National Consultative Assembly.

VAZD FACTORY WORKERS END STRIKE, RETURN TO WORK

LD041738Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs today announced that, following talks between workers representatives, industrial managers in Yazd province, and responsible executives from the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the strikes in 16 factories in Yazd province have ended and the workers returned to work.

OIL REFINERY TELECOMMUNICATIONS, MEAT WORKERS STRIKE

LD042306Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1600 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Excerpts] In a letter forwarded to PARS NEWS AGENCY today, the Tehran oil refinery workers, while expressing support for the demands of all struggling classes of people, announced that until such time as their demands, as well as the demands made by their colleagues in the Khuzestan, Shiraz, Kermanshah and Esfahan oil refineries, are met, they will go on strike today.

The technical staff of the telecommunications organization went on a second strike today. In a resolution issued by the group, the staff demanded the lifting of martial law throughout the country, unconditional freedom of all political prisoners, expulsion of all foreign advisers and experts from the country, abrogation of all exploiting agreements signed with other countries, abolition of the (?security) organization, dismissal of all its officers in the telecommunications company, dismissal of the company's officials who in recent years held responsible positions in the company without having any national or religious qualifications, and arrest and punishment of all those responsible for recent incidents and deaths in the country.

Also today, the country's meat organization went on strike after their demands were not met.

AIRLINE WORKERS REAFFIRM THEIR DEMANDS

LD051043Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0400 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Following the strike by pilots, flight engineers and other staff members of the National Iranian Airlines [HOMA], their representatives announced yesterday afternoon: Our demands are mainly national.

They pointed out that they were prepared to enter into negotiations yesterday to make arrangements for the flight of Iranian pilgrims to Saudi Arabia. However, the presence of security officers on the premises made any negotiations impossible, thus dealing another blow to their morale.

The HOMA representative announced: Only when the martial law agents and officers leave the offices of HOMA are we prepared to start negotiations and announce our new terms for resuming work.

Among their demands are freedom for the political prisoners, abolition of martial law throughout the country, public trial of corrupt individuals, expulsion of foreigners in accordance with a correct program and breaking the link between the rial and the dollar.

Abadan Air Service Workers Strike

LD051222Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 5 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The staff of the air service in Abadan, while stating their demands, stopped work this morning. As a result, all internal flights were suspended.

ISLAMIC PRECEPTS TO BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS

LD031155Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] At a proposal submitted to the Ministry of Education and Training by the group of Islamic freedom seekers, henceforth Islamic precepts will be taught in schools throughout the country. In an interview, the group's spokesman announced: With the implementation of this plan in the country's secondary schools, young people will have greater access to the noble teachings of the true religion of Islam. Thanks to contacts made with various ayatollahs the preliminaries for carrying out this plan have been worked out, he said.

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT FOR REDUNDANT DRAFTEES PLANNED

LD042315Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The cabinet met this evening under Prime Minister Sharif-Emami at his office. According to our correspondent, at the end of the meeting minister of information and tourism, Dr Mohammad Reza Ameli Tehrani, said:

To encourage young people in rural areas and villages to get involved in agricultural and development works, it was decided on the basis of a proposal submitted by the Interior Ministry that, should the young people who are called in for military service, providing they spend 2 active years in the field of agriculture and that it is at peacetime. He added: From now on the budget allocated for free meals in the primary schools will be rechanneled into renovating and building schools. Such funds in villages and districts could be used for building and renovating schools in the respective areas, providing free meals are not considered necessary.

In conclusion the information minister said: Upon the decision reached by the cabinet, Damavand and Firuzkuh will be separated from Semnan Province and annexed to Tehran Province.